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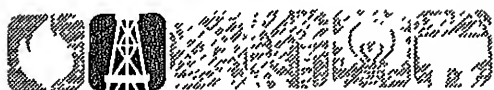
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Petroleum Supply Monthly



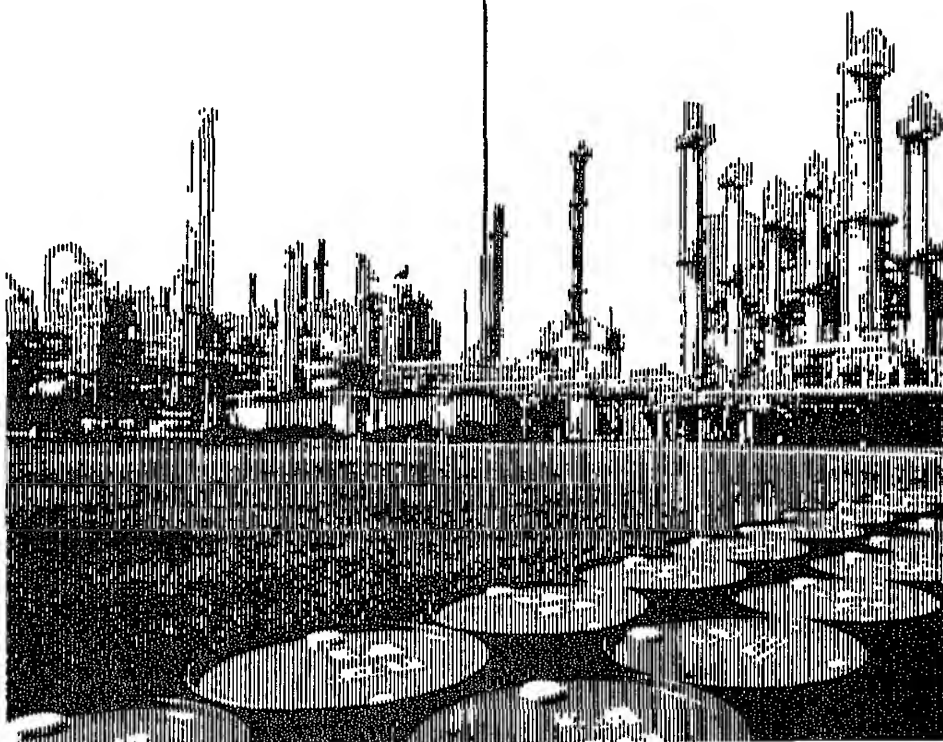
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This Month in the PSM

This Issue of the PSM presents updated average stock ranges on pages 5, 9, 11, 13, and 15. The stock ranges and observed minimum for total crude oil and petroleum product stocks have been recomputed according to the procedure described in Explanatory Note 6, page 76.



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Petroleum Focus



Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	September			Cumulative January Through September		
	1983	1982	% Change	1983	1982	% Change
Total Product Supplied	15.4	15.0	2.7	15.0	15.4	- 2.3
Motor Gasoline	6.7	6.5	1.9	6.6	6.6	0.6
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.7	- 3.2
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.5	- 8.2	1.4	1.8	- 20.2
Crude Inputs to Refineries	12.6	12.1	4.0	11.7	11.8	- 1.0
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.2	10.2	0.1	10.2	10.2	0.3
Net Imports ¹	5.4	4.6	16.6	4.3	4.3	- 0.7
Net Crude Oil Imports ²	3.8	3.3	15.7	2.9	3.1	- 6.5
SPR Imports	0.3	0.1	125.2	0.2	0.2	53.7
Net Product Imports	1.2	1.2	6.1	1.0	1.0	- 0.5
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal ²	- 0.02	0.41	—	- 0.02	0.08	—
Product Stock Withdrawal	- 0.67	- 0.45	—	0.14	0.35	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil ²	351	341	NM			
Motor Gasoline ³	229	234	NM			
Distillate Fuel Oil	154	161	NM			
Residual Fuel Oil	47	62	NM			
Total Product	776	795	NM			
SPR	360	278	29.7			
Total	1,488	1,414	NM			

¹Gross Imports of crude oil including Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.

²Excluding SPR.

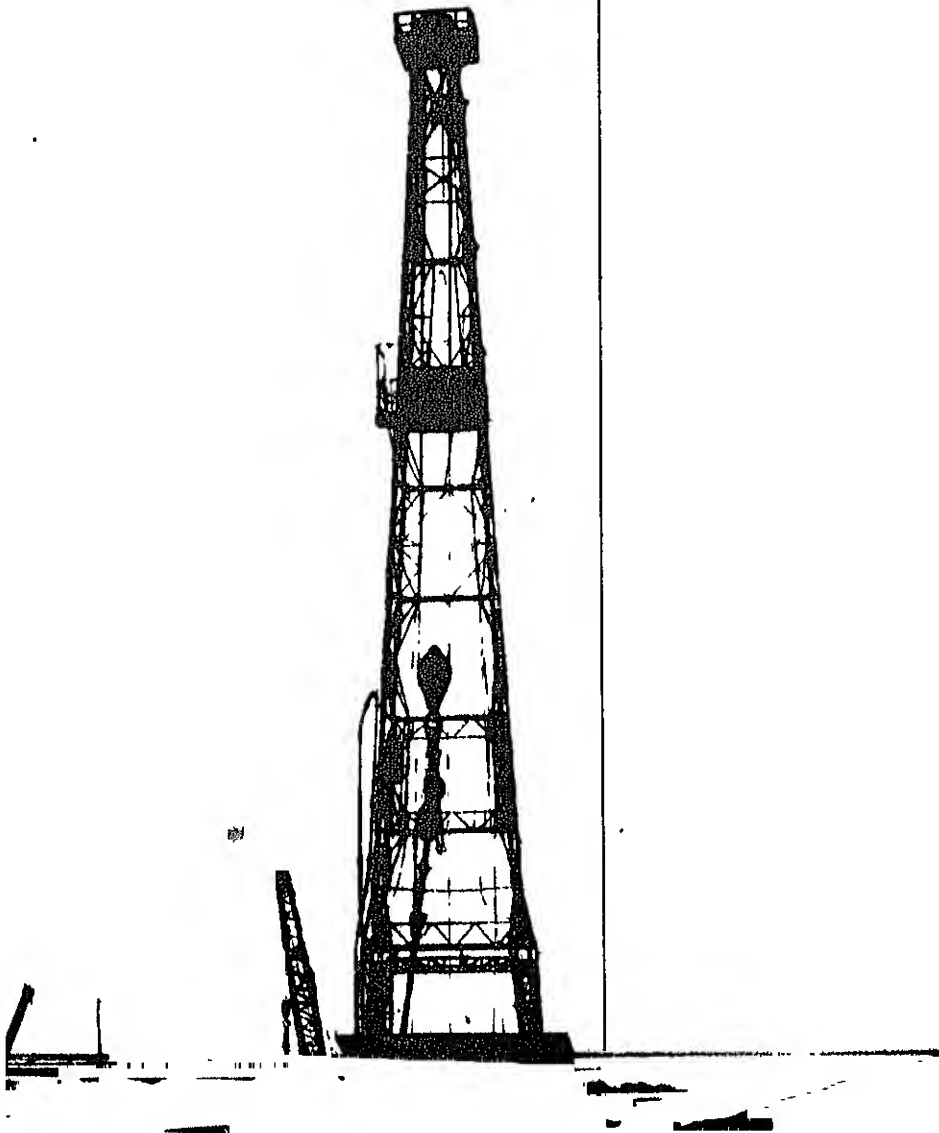
³Including blending components.

NM = Not meaningful due to new stock basis.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. September 1983 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for export and Natural Gas Liquids Production estimates which are August 1983 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, October 1983.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
								Million Barrels
Thousand Barrels per Day								
1973	AVERAGE	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	AVERAGE	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁶ 1,074
1975	AVERAGE	10,045	8,375	1,633	-17	-145	16,322	1,133
1976	AVERAGE	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	AVERAGE	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	AVERAGE	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	AVERAGE	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	AVERAGE	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁶ 1,392
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,388
	February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,989	1,389
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,195	8,557	1,599	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-391	-374	15,353	1,438
	June	10,287	8,629	1,594	-135	406	16,095	1,430
	July	10,098	8,500	1,548	-360	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-999	15,263	1,457
	September	10,281	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,655	1,476
	October	10,225	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,269	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,501
	December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	16,596	1,484
	AVERAGE	10,230	8,572	1,609	-290	130	16,058	
1982	January	10,128	8,509	1,578	-401	1,298	16,124	1,456
	February	10,312	8,702	1,563	-242	1,230	16,001	1,428
	March	10,284	8,667	1,572	121	1,047	15,560	1,392
	April	10,188	8,591	1,542	-37	1,583	16,046	1,346
	May	10,244	8,683	1,518	29	-66	14,847	1,347
	June	10,212	8,646	1,511	40	-489	14,998	1,360
	July	10,229	8,658	1,513	-147	-926	14,821	1,393
	August	10,215	8,634	1,524	-440	-44	14,839	1,408
	September	10,279	8,701	1,518	263	-447	15,022	1,414
	October	10,299	8,701	1,530	-548	-47	14,859	1,432
	November	10,359	8,697	1,609	-398	-361	15,009	1,455
	December	10,276	8,598	1,628	128	688	15,487	⁶ 1,430
	AVERAGE	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	
1983	January	10,356	8,634	1,668	-567	865	14,765	1,453
	February	10,298	8,660	1,585	-382	1,128	14,772	1,432
	March	10,259	8,677	1,544	56	1,765	15,484	1,375
	April	10,229	8,686	1,502	-438	431	14,779	1,376
	May	10,231	8,682	1,483	68	-759	14,250	1,397
	June	10,262	8,676	1,514	-163	-242	15,281	1,409
	July	10,237	8,647	1,536	118	-922	14,913	1,434
	August*	10,257	8,653	1,561	R -781	R -289	R 15,366	R 1,467
	September**	NA	8,666	NA	-325	-666	15,422	1,488
	AVERAGE	NA	8,664	NA	-267	138	15,004	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years.

The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-1,121, 1980-1,420 and 1982-1,462.

Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981 and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports				
		Total	Crude Oil ²	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products		Net ³ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	AVERAGE	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025	
1974	AVERAGE	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892	
1975	AVERAGE	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846	
1976	AVERAGE	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090	
1977	AVERAGE	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565	
1978	AVERAGE	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002	
1979	AVERAGE	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984	
1980	AVERAGE	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365	
1981	January	6,827	4,932	1,895	558	339	219	6,270	
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203	
	March	6,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442	
	April	5,668	4,338	1,330	570	198	372	5,098	
	May	5,775	4,287	1,489	595	312	283	5,180	
	June	5,435	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	5,015	
	July	5,816	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245	
	August	5,767	4,179	1,588	644	204	440	5,123	
	September	6,365	4,740	1,624	519	194	325	5,845	
	October	5,959	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221	
	November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	278	423	5,041	
	December	5,843	4,137	1,706	656	189	467	5,187	
	AVERAGE	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401	
1982	January	5,332	3,693	1,639	829	238	591	4,503	
	February	4,807	2,990	1,817	804	304	499	4,003	
	March	4,484	2,874	1,610	882	321	561	3,602	
	April	4,378	2,849	1,529	786	174	611	3,593	
	May	4,811	3,309	1,503	803	262	542	4,008	
	June	5,327	3,836	1,491	703	94	609	4,624	
	July	5,890	4,248	1,642	741	229	512	5,149	
	August	5,244	3,851	1,392	858	304	554	4,386	
	September	5,414	3,636	1,778	791	184	606	4,624	
	October	5,306	3,670	1,636	932	270	662	4,374	
	November	5,744	3,862	1,882	786	262	524	4,958	
	December	4,606	3,000	1,605	860	193	667	3,746	
	AVERAGE	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298	
1983	January	4,372	2,938	1,434	973	117	856	3,399	
	February	3,691	2,268	1,423	865	262	603	2,825	
	March	3,629	2,232	1,398	801	174	627	2,829	
	April	4,744	3,154	1,590	809	88	721	3,936	
	May	4,898	3,234	1,664	848	280	568	4,049	
	June	5,218	3,502	1,716	774	144	630	4,443	
	July	5,690	3,868	1,822	571	145	426	5,119	
	August*	R 6,036	R 4,174	R 1,863	663	172	491	5,373	
	September**	6,053	4,318	1,734	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	AVERAGE	4,935	3,306	1,629	NA	NA	NA	NA	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

³ Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

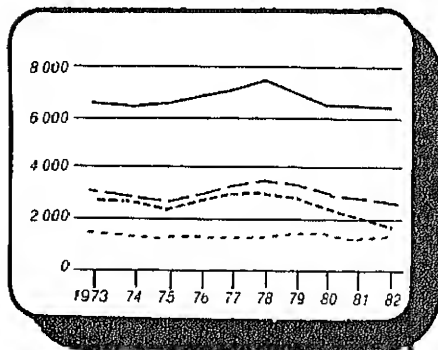
** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

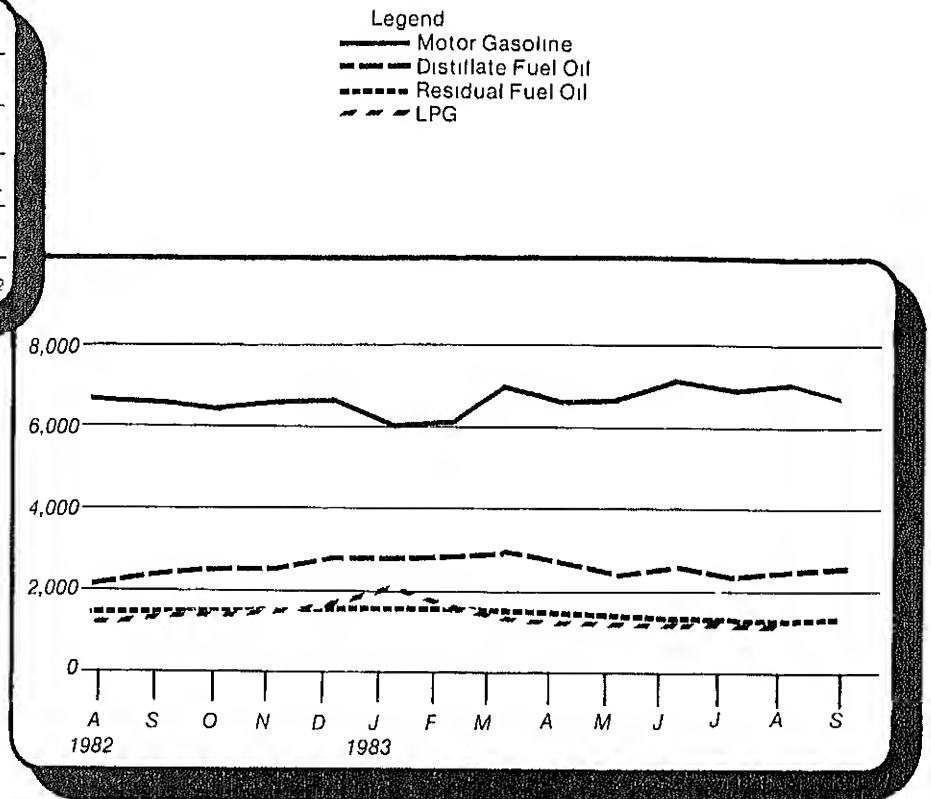
Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

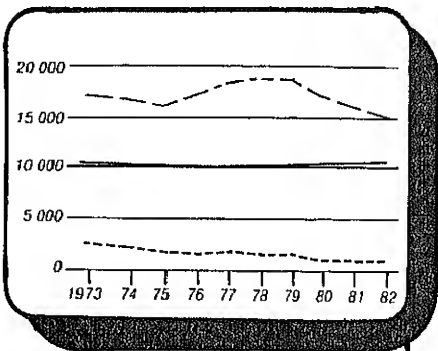
¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases



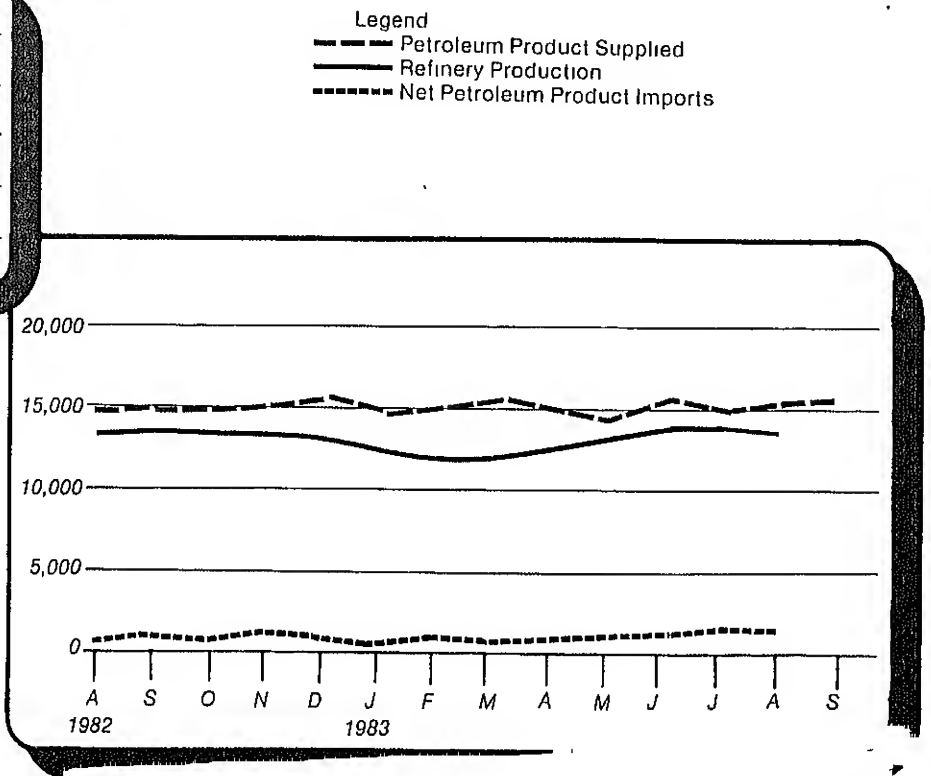
Monthly

Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



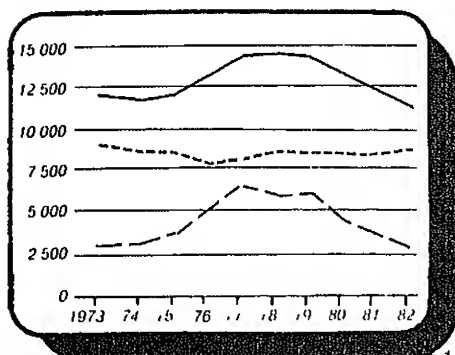
Annual



Monthly

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

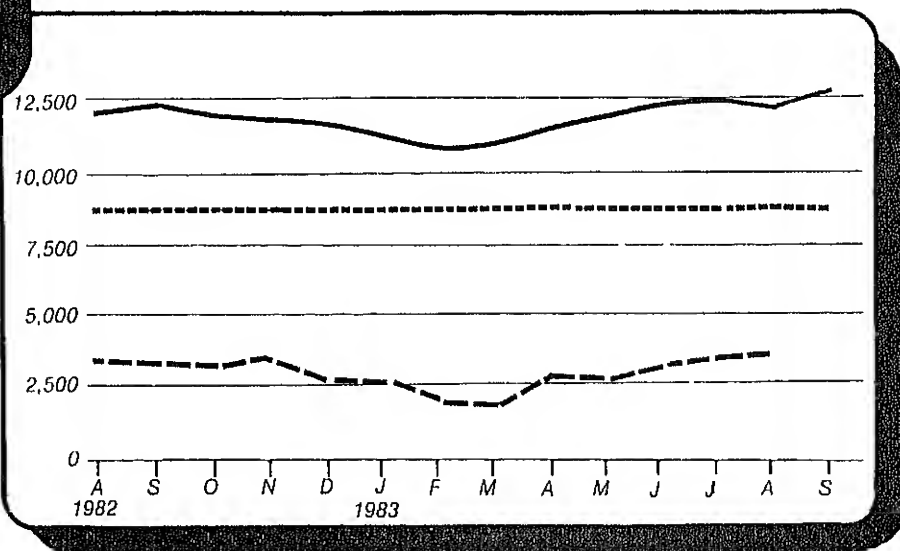
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

¹ Excludes SPR Imports

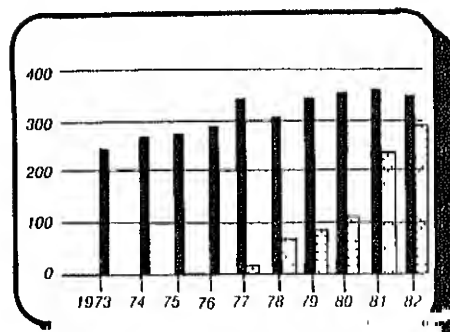
Legend
 — Refinery Inputs
 - - Domestic Crude Oil Production
 - . Net Imports



Monthly

Crude Oil Ending Stocks

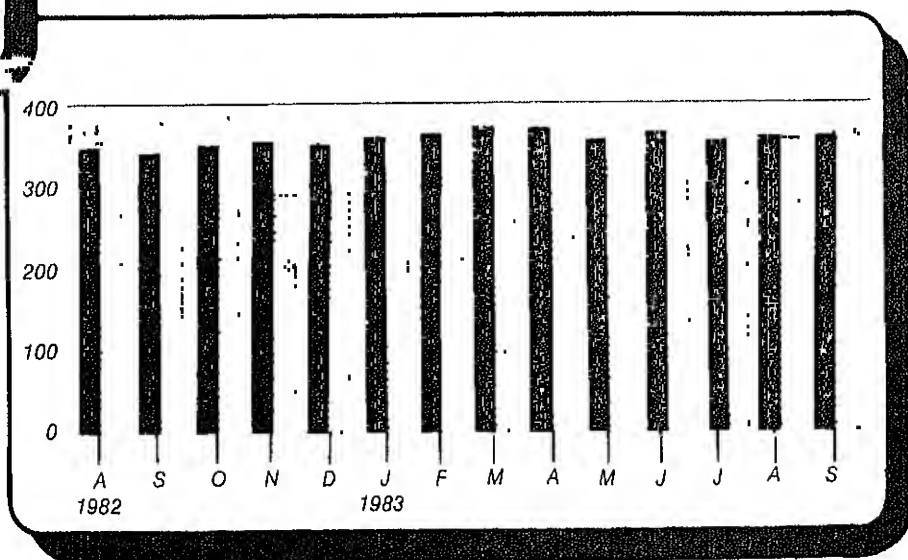
(Millions of Barrels)



Annual

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Ranges for crude oil is based on 3 years of data, July 80-July 83. See Explanatory Note 6.

Legend
 ■ Other Primary
 ■ SPR
 ■ Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ²	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ³	Other	SPR ³	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Unac- counted for Crude Oil
1973	AVERAGE	9,208	198	3,244		3,244	11	3
1974	AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477	-62	-25
1975	AVERAGE	8,375	191	4,105		4,105	-17	17
1976	AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287	-39	77
1977	AVERAGE	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-6
1978	AVERAGE	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	-57
1979	AVERAGE	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-11
1980	AVERAGE	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	34
1981	January	8,540	1,606	4,932	106	4,826	-151	113
	February	8,604	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-41
	March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	154
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	51
	May	8,501	1,580	4,287	386	3,901	-513	286
	June	8,629	1,632	4,061	318	3,743	-434	49
	July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-324	147
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	16
	September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	-295
	October	8,563	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	166
	November	8,586	1,614	4,046	271	3,774	-259	279
	December	8,585	1,623	4,137	165	3,971	-252	52
	AVERAGE	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	83
1982	January	8,509	1,705	3,693	170	3,523	-159	101
	February	8,702	1,707	2,990	159	2,830	-213	156
	March	8,667	1,696	2,874	185	2,689	-235	2
	April	8,591	1,691	2,849	190	2,659	-233	231
	May	8,683	1,707	3,309	204	3,105	-176	111
	June	8,646	1,665	3,836	105	3,732	-105	133
	July	8,658	1,710	4,248	97	4,150	-97	-20
	August	8,634	1,697	3,851	208	3,643	-208	189
	September	8,701	1,705	3,636	139	3,497	-143	-210
	October	8,701	1,706	3,670	216	3,454	-216	249
	November	8,697	1,676	3,862	180	3,683	-179	-124
	December	8,598	1,682	3,000	124	2,877	-125	35
	AVERAGE	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	71
1983	January	8,634	1,698	2,938	219	2,720	-219	238
	February	8,660	1,725	2,268	197	2,071	-197	423
	March	8,677	1,726	2,232	201	2,031	-184	134
	April	8,686	1,710	3,154	205	2,949	-197	191
	May	8,682	1,710	3,234	289	2,945	-293	148
	June	8,676	1,710	3,502	190	3,312	-188	480
	July	8,647	1,705	3,868	274	3,594	-264	-74
	August*	8,653	1,712	R 4,174	R 350	R 3,823	R -358	333
	September**	8,666	1,722	4,318	313	4,006	-302	NA
	AVERAGE	8,664	1,713	3,306	249	3,057	-245	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Note: Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ³	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied ³	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	AVERAGE	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	AVERAGE	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	⁵ 265		⁵ 265
1975	AVERAGE	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	AVERAGE	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	AVERAGE	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	AVERAGE	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	AVERAGE	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁵ 466	108	⁵ 358
1981									
	January	-43	6	13,247	339	NA	486	112	374
	February	-55	3	12,902	198	NA	494	116	378
	March	-57	6	12,383	210	NA	514	121	393
	April	-59	3	12,091	198	NA	532	134	397
	May	-59	3	12,309	312	NA	544	150	394
	June	-58	7	12,415	123	NA	548	163	385
	July	-58	7	12,261	257	NA	559	173	386
	August	-58	5	12,908	204	NA	547	185	362
	September	-61	4	12,505	194	NA	555	199	356
	October	-63	3	12,057	226	NA	579	215	364
	November	-64	4	12,240	278	NA	589	223	366
	December	-63	4	12,349	189	NA	594	230	363
	AVERAGE	-58	5	12,470	228	NA			
1982									
	January	-63	3	11,599	238	NA	606	235	371
	February	-64	2	11,236	304	NA	613	241	372
	March	-63	5	11,276	321	NA	609	249	361
	April	-65	3	11,392	174	NA	610	256	355
	May	-62	3	11,806	262	NA	609	261	348
	June	-60	7	12,494	94	NA	608	264	344
	July	-60	3	12,446	229	NA	613	267	346
	August	-57	2	11,871	304	NA	626	274	353
	September	-56	4	12,146	184	NA	619	278	341
	October	-51	2	11,749	270	NA	636	285	351
	November	-51	1	11,724	262	NA	648	290	358
	December	-53	1	11,514	193	NA	⁵ 644	294	⁵ 350
	AVERAGE	-59	3	11,774	236	NA			
1983									
	January	NA	2	11,070	117	54	661	301	361
	February	NA	3	10,635	262	69	672	306	366
	March	NA	2	10,854	174	70	670	312	359
	April	NA	2	11,436	88	68	684	318	366
	May	NA	1	11,789	280	63	681	327	355
	June	NA	1	12,287	144	64	686	332	354
	July	NA	2	12,347	145	65	683	341	342
	August*	NA	1	R 12,141	172	64	R 707	R 352	R 355
	September**	NA	NA	12,630	NA	NA	711	360	351
	AVERAGE	NA	NA	11,694	NA	NA			

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is presented as product supplied for crude oil. Prior to January 1983 crude oil used directly was included with crude oil losses in this table and with product supplied for distillate and residual fuel oils.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years.

The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis) end of year stocks would be: 1974-265, 1980-483 (Total) and 375 (Other primary), and 1982-644 (Total) and 350 (Other Primary).

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available, R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Produc- tion	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Product Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁴	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁵	Unleaded		
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	AVERAGE	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218	
1975	AVERAGE	6,520	184	-28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	AVERAGE	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	AVERAGE	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	AVERAGE	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	AVERAGE	6,852	181	2	(^s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	AVERAGE	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(^s)	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	227
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	284	230
	March	6,213	171	-81	(^s)	6,303	3,097	49.1	285	232
	April	6,114	186	303	(^s)	6,602	3,284	49.7	272	223
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,615	3,115	47.1	259	213
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	48.6	242	194
	July	6,405	151	268	(^s)	6,823	3,424	50.2	228	186
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.4	233	189
	September	6,564	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.1	237	191
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	236	190
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	248	201
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	253	203
	AVERAGE	6,405	157	28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5		
1982	January	6,167	128	-316	18	5,961	3,067	51.5	261	213
	February	5,899	133	172	8	6,196	3,210	51.8	257	208
	March	5,994	183	334	44	6,466	3,358	51.9	247	198
	April	6,095	185	650	33	6,897	3,495	50.7	221	179
	May	6,319	182	177	23	6,655	3,415	51.3	214	173
	June	6,754	230	-134	14	6,835	3,565	52.2	219	177
	July	6,768	225	-178	24	6,790	3,577	52.7	226	183
	August	6,419	291	-81	16	6,614	3,526	53.3	227	185
	September	6,527	223	-198	22	6,531	3,404	52.1	234	191
	October	6,262	185	-42	15	6,391	3,351	52.4	234	192
	November	6,273	211	101	11	6,574	3,451	52.5	230	189
	December	6,542	178	-165	7	6,549	3,485	53.2	⁶ 235	⁶ 194
	AVERAGE	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1		
1983	January	6,020	148	-186	(^s)	5,981	3,352	56.0	251	208
	February	5,848	142	32	(^s)	6,022	3,257	54.1	251	207
	March	5,897	205	765	23	6,843	3,620	52.9	224	184
	April	6,202	273	27	1	6,501	3,505	53.9	221	183
	May	6,386	284	-128	1	6,540	3,547	54.2	225	187
	June	6,646	265	118	22	7,008	3,796	54.2	223	183
	July	6,704	297	-210	18	6,773	3,752	55.4	231	190
	August*	R 6,539	R 260	R 159	13	R 6,946	3,836	55.2	R 226	R 185
	September**	6,714	214	-255	NA	6,653	NA	NA	229	192
	AVERAGE	6,332	233	37	NA	6,590	NA	NA		

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Includes motor gasoline blending components.

⁵ Includes gasoline.

⁶ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-225, 1980-263, 1982-244 (Total) and 203 (Finished). Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

(⁶) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.3.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

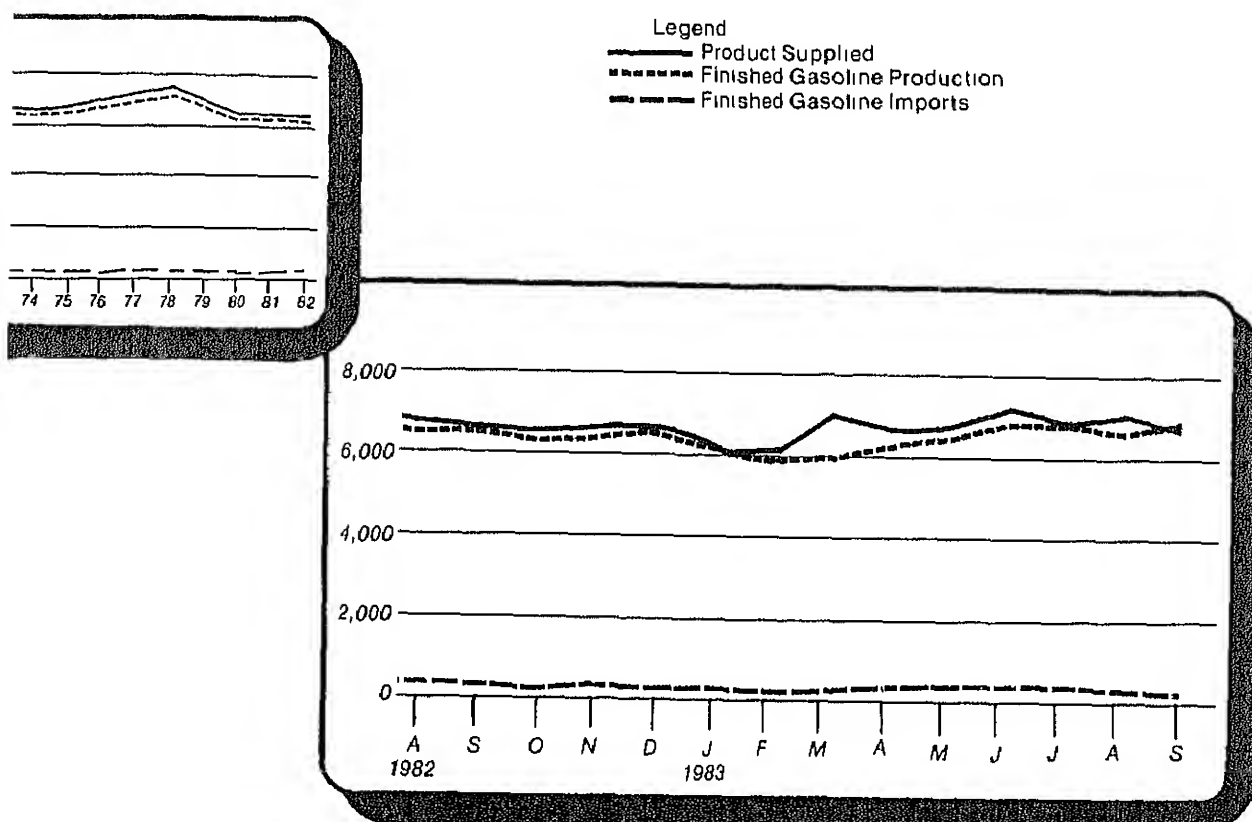
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Gasoline Supply and Disposition

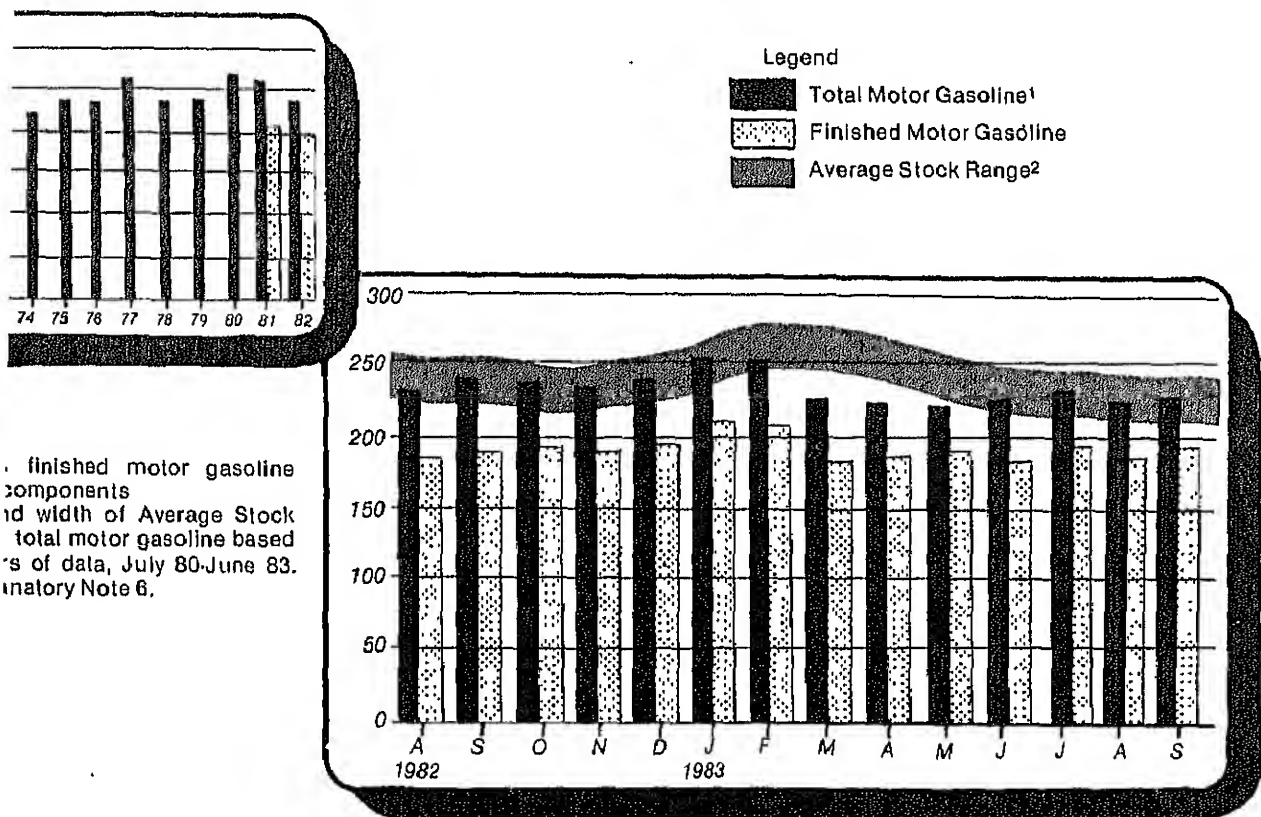
(Barrels Per Day)



Gasoline Ending Stocks

Monthly

(Millions of Barrels)



¹ Finished motor gasoline components and width of Average Stock total motor gasoline based on data, July 80-June 83. See Note 6.

Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	AVERAGE	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	AVERAGE	2,654	155	40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	AVERAGE	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	AVERAGE	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	AVERAGE	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	AVERAGE	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	AVERAGE	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(⁶)	4,109	179
	February	2,809	325	246	11	17	3,373	173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(⁶)	2,904	164
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532	165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(⁶)	2,411	172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(⁶)	2,464	180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
	August	2,656	174	-450	8	(⁶)	2,388	200
	September	2,610	129	-235	10	1	2,513	207
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803	201
	November	2,716	124	36	11	6	2,880	200
	December	2,856	95	277	11	26	3,212	192
	AVERAGE	2,613	173	38	10	5	2,829	
1982	January	2,591	97	876	10	90	3,484	164
	February	2,427	132	605	11	90	3,085	147
	March	2,288	48	682	10	84	2,945	126
	April	2,358	59	612	13	64	2,978	108
	May	2,618	74	-183	10	75	2,444	114 [*]
	June	2,729	102	-335	10	55	2,452	124
	July	2,734	125	-789	11	24	2,058	148
	August	2,507	80	-339	10	40	2,218	159
	September	2,657	61	-85	12	139	2,507	161
	October	2,838	91	-289	8	66	2,581	170
	November	2,860	145	-514	8	24	2,475	186
	December	2,855	109	225	10	143	2,855	⁴ 179
	AVERAGE	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	
1983	January	2,314	58	561	NA	173	2,760	168
	February	2,136	58	742	NA	105	2,832	147
	March	1,991	42	926	NA	59	2,900	119
	April	2,169	73	518	NA	47	2,713	103
	May	2,444	141	-193	NA	50	2,341	109
	June	2,545	176	-154	NA	40	2,526	114
	July	2,600	259	-556	NA	55	2,248	131
	August*	R 2,612	R 302	R -403	NA	43	R 2,467	R 144
	September**	2,780	234	-379	NA	NA	2,588	154
	AVERAGE	2,401	150	112	NA	NA	2,595	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-224, 1980-205, and 1982-186. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

(⁶) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

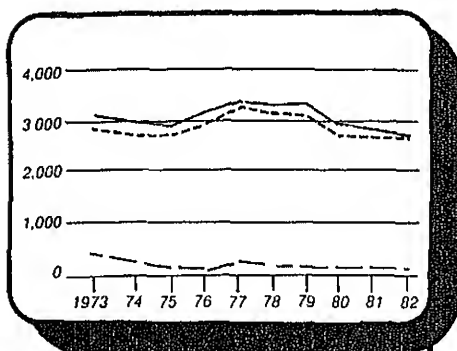
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

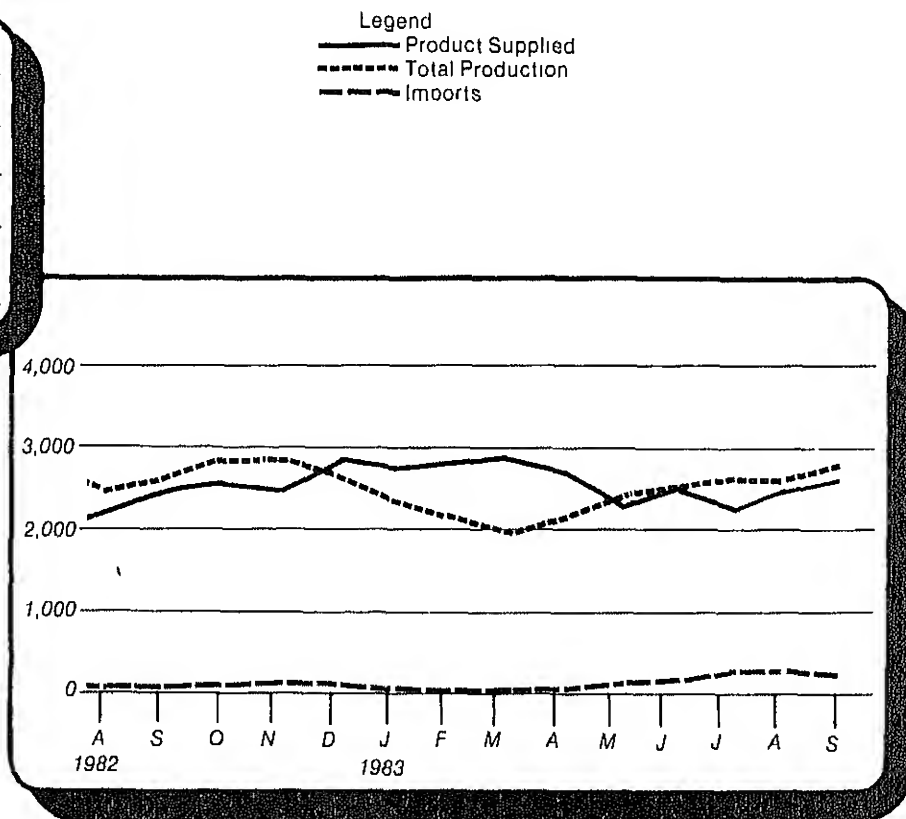
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



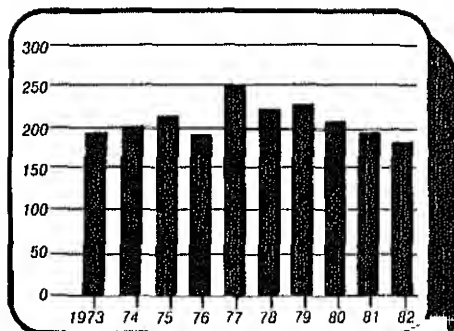
Annual



Monthly

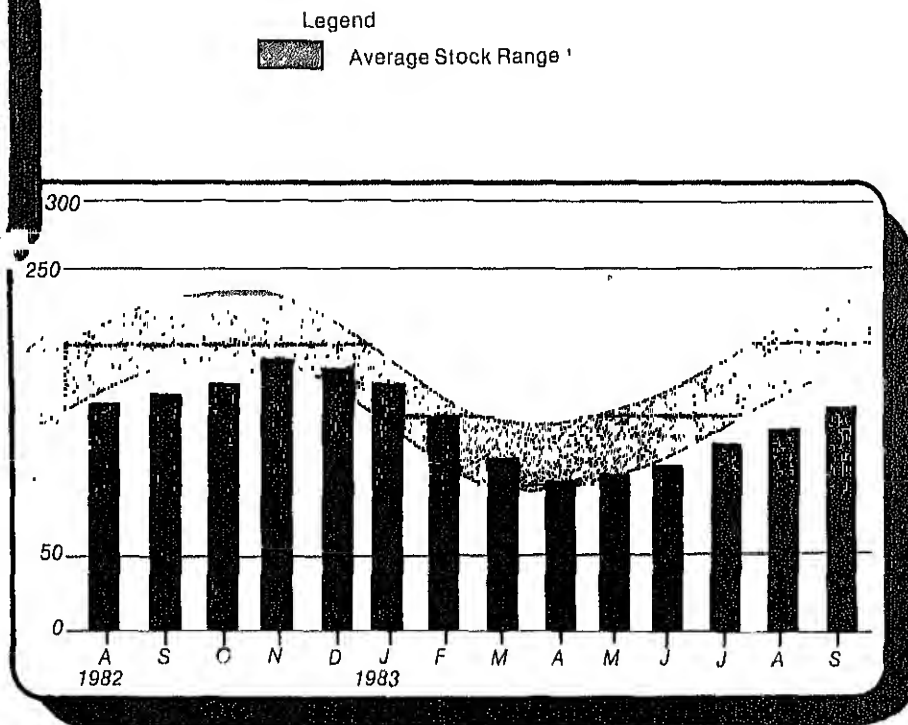
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



Annual

* Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil is based on 3 years of data, July 80-July 83. See Explanatory Note 6



Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Product Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	971	1,053	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	AVERAGE	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	AVERAGE	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	AVERAGE	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	AVERAGE	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	AVERAGE	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	65	2,896	82
	February	1,565	954	150	44	125	2,588	78
	March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,126	75
	April	1,320	584	66	49	151	1,868	73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817	78
	June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	69
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971	69
	August	1,231	819	-179	50	69	1,852	75
	September	1,292	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
	October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884	80
	November	1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,909	81
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
	AVERAGE	1,321	800	37	48	118	2,088	
1982	January	1,235	831	301	53	235	2,185	69
	February	1,186	956	363	53	213	2,344	58
	March	1,123	912	12	53	197	1,903	58
	April	1,166	788	150	52	234	1,923	54
	May	1,128	742	-172	52	191	1,560	59
	June	1,074	652	-57	50	217	1,501	61
	July	1,028	657	56	49	239	1,550	59
	August	965	551	203	47	235	1,531	53
	September	1,008	872	-306	44	148	1,470	62
	October	955	783	-57	43	234	1,490	64
	November	989	837	-94	43	182	1,591	66
	December	989	747	6	43	186	1,598	⁴ 66
	AVERAGE	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,716	
1983	January	935	691	243	NA	294	1,574	61
	February	857	632	270	NA	191	1,568	53
	March	833	686	220	NA	169	1,569	46
	April	942	743	-10	NA	310	1,364	47
	May	930	709	-139	NA	190	1,310	51
	June	832	676	28	NA	219	1,317	50
	July	771	682	-58	NA	90	1,306	52
	August*	R 706	R 705	R 115	NA	165	R 1,362	R 48
	September**	826	700	-22	NA	NA	1,349	47
	AVERAGE	848	692	71	NA	NA	1,412	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-75, 1980-91, and 1982-88. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

NA = Not available. R = Revised data.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

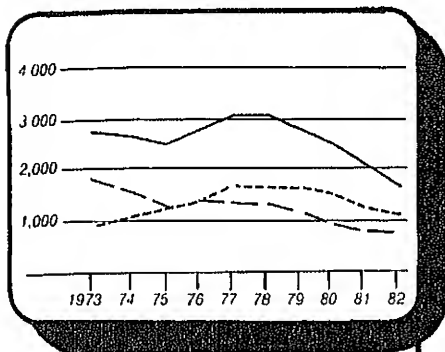
Note: Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

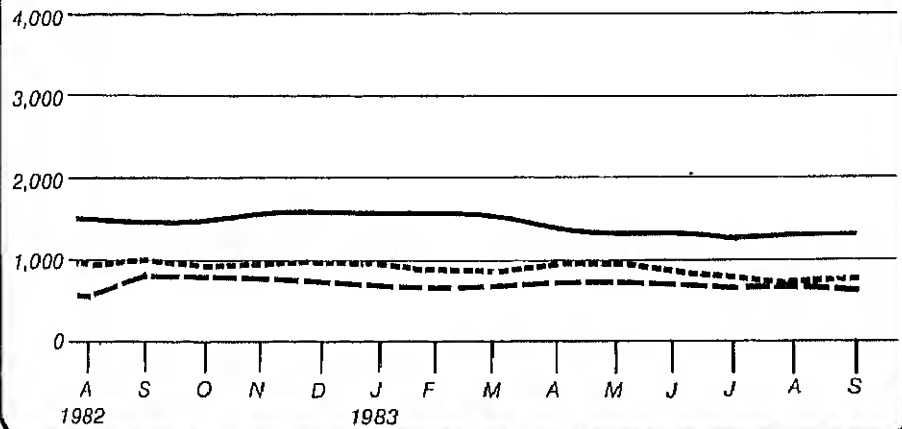
Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Legend
 — Product Supplied
 - - - Total Production
 . . . Imports

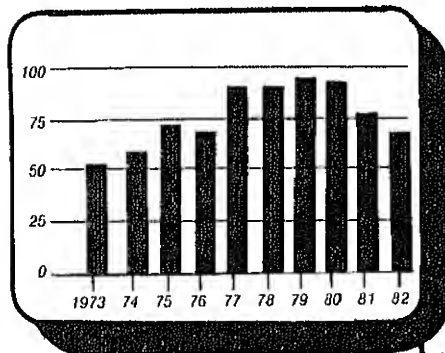
Annual



Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

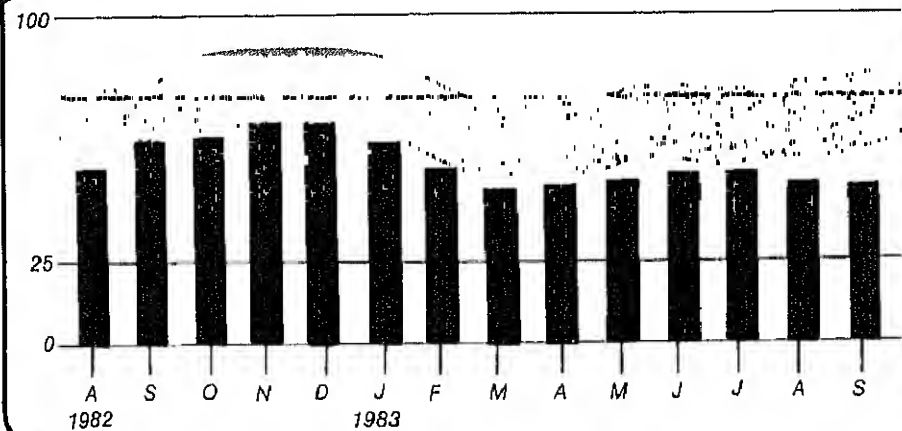
(Millions of Barrels)



Legend

■ Average Stock Range¹

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual fuel oil based on 3 years of data, July 80-June 83. See Explanatory Note 6.



Monthly

13

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	AVERAGE	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	³ 113
1975	AVERAGE	1,527	112	-35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	AVERAGE	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	AVERAGE	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	AVERAGE	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	AVERAGE	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	AVERAGE	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	³ 120
1981	January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913	117
	February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
	March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
	April	1,586	214	-236	231	26	1,308	119
	May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,279	127
	June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
	July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
	August	1,592	195	-242	235	149	1,160	149
	September	1,622	199	-75	287	21	1,438	151
	October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
	November	1,571	280	86	383	58	1,495	146
	December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,624	135
	AVERAGE	1,571	244	-18	289	42	1,466	
1982	January	1,565	314	443	391	67	1,863	121
	February	1,466	291	243	327	51	1,621	114
	March	1,544	223	211	289	74	1,615	108
	April	1,506	188	98	257	77	1,458	105
	May	1,565	186	-71	234	43	1,403	107
	June	1,515	192	-86	262	106	1,254	109
	July	1,476	227	-13	253	37	1,399	110
	August	1,511	125	-45	254	61	1,276	111
	September	1,538	247	37	274	85	1,463	110
	October	1,517	194	97	306	81	1,421	107
	November	1,542	267	175	363	37	1,583	102
	December	1,580	258	256	395	56	1,842	³ 94
	AVERAGE	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	
1983	January	1,682	240	618	313	118	2,088	84
	February	1,560	305	84	237	76	1,636	81
	March	1,517	166	-51	189	127	1,316	83
	April	1,531	124	-107	198	116	1,232	86
	May	1,545	167	-326	207	84	1,094	96
	June	1,593	172	-333	205	59	1,169	106
	July	1,571	191	-206	217	55	1,284	112
	August*	1,505	160	-183	229	29	1,225	118
	AVERAGE	1,560	190	-64	224	83	1,379	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-220, 1980-249, and 1982-259. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

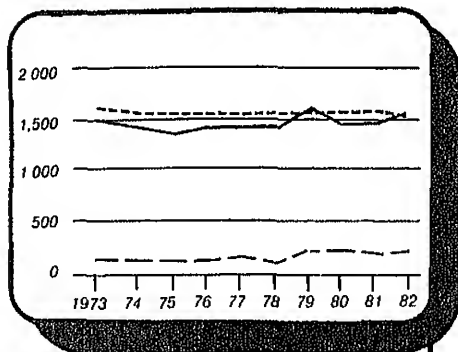
* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

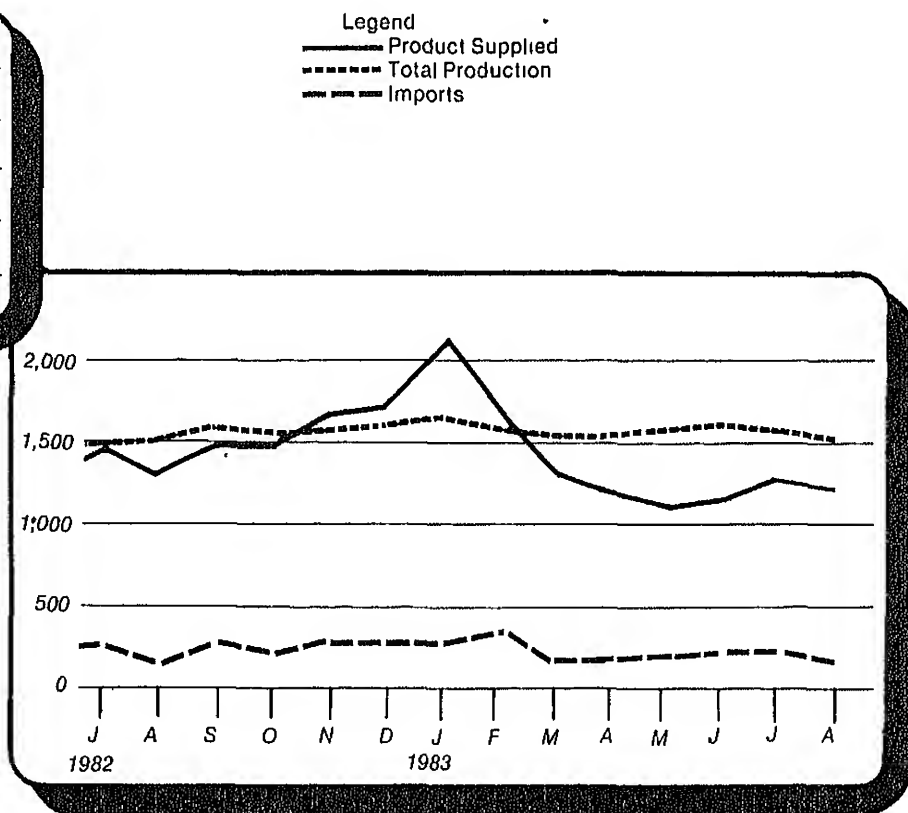
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



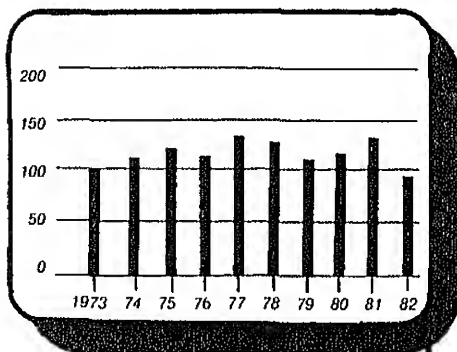
Annual



Monthly

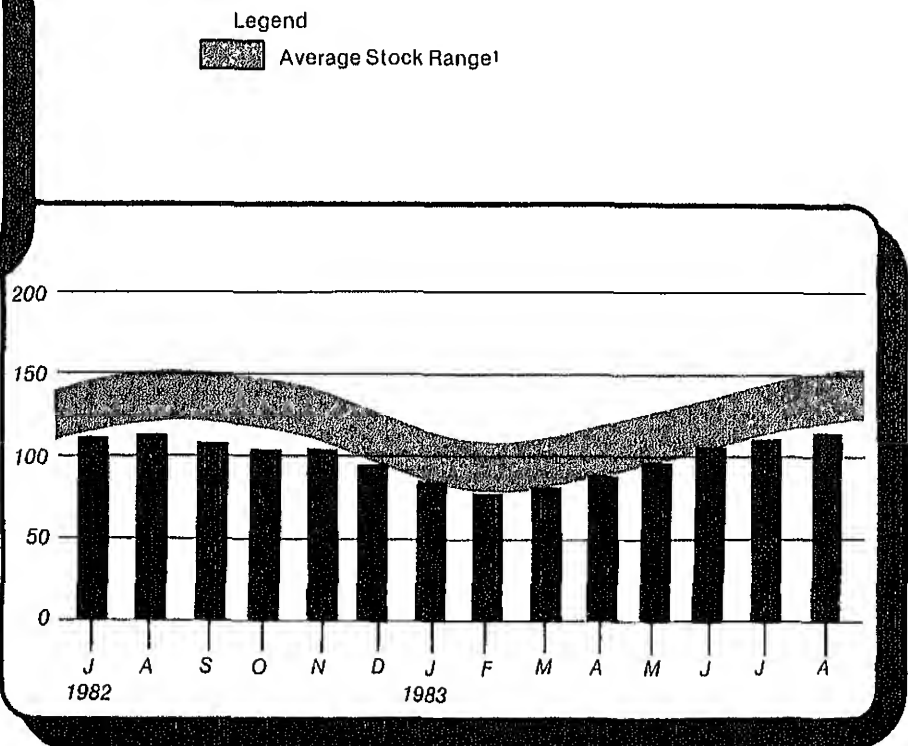
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Millions of Barrels)



Annual

¹ Level and width of Average Stock range for liquefied petroleum gases based on 3 years of data, July 80-June 83. See Explanatory Note 6.



Monthly

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	AVERAGE	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	AVERAGE	3,424	277	-2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	AVERAGE	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	AVERAGE	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	AVERAGE	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	AVERAGE	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	AVERAGE	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	January	3,821	162	80	851	132	3,081	296
	February	3,723	182	-200	598	208	2,958	302
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
	April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
	May	3,892	229	-58	594	238	3,231	305
	June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306
	July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,282	297
	August	3,876	276	-33	676	219	3,225	298
	September	3,718	285	215	883	176	3,159	291
	October	3,503	241	193	710	227	3,000	285
	November	3,679	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
	December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,829	282
	AVERAGE	3,739	226	46	723	199	3,088	
1982	January	3,171	269	-7	624	180	2,631	282
	February	3,403	305	-153	663	138	2,755	287
	March	3,466	243	-191	725	161	2,631	293
	April	3,408	309	73	796	204	2,790	290
	May	3,317	318	184	824	210	2,785	285
	June	3,547	315	123	812	216	2,954	281
	July	3,660	408	-1	856	187	3,023	281
	August	3,583	346	217	743	202	3,201	274
	September	3,533	375	105	749	213	3,051	271
	October	3,529	383	244	915	266	2,976	264
	November	3,498	423	-28	837	269	2,786	264
	December	3,324	313	366	885	275	2,842	⁴ 253
	AVERAGE	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	
1983	January	3,222	297	-371	570	271	2,307	271
	February	3,270	287	-1	680	232	2,645	271
	March	3,400	298	-94	570	249	2,786	273
	April	3,363	377	3	596	247	2,901	273
	May	3,448	364	26	694	242	2,902	273
	June	3,674	427	99	715	292	3,197	270
	July	3,703	393	106	757	209	3,237	266
	August*	3,774	435	23	689	242	3,302	266
	AVERAGE	3,484	360	-27	659	248	2,912	

¹ Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, significant numbers of new respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys as a result of extensive investigation during the previous years. The major impact is on the reporting of stocks and stock withdrawals. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), end of year stocks would be: 1974-220, 1980-249, and 1982-259. Stock withdrawals during 1975, 1981, and 1983 are calculated using new basis stock levels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources¹

		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico ²	Virgin Islands ²	Other	Total
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	AVERAGE	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263
1974	AVERAGE	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832
1975	AVERAGE	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454
1976	AVERAGE	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247
1977	AVERAGE	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614
1978	AVERAGE	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613
1979	AVERAGE	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819
1980	AVERAGE	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609
1981	January	39	543	401	198	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
	February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	626	2,881
	March	74	472	488	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
	April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
	May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
	June	51	353	538	196	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
	July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	206	541	2,583
	August	69	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
	September	111	423	708	163	169	528	72	265	661	3,100
	October	63	449	669	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,739
	November	63	547	628	168	108	253	76	294	421	2,557
	December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
	AVERAGE	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672
1982	January	58	513	425	179	106	346	62	334	452	2,474
	February	67	537	476	221	120	181	38	362	508	2,510
	March	43	437	503	189	118	294	62	307	480	2,433
	April	82	360	476	184	166	247	36	266	690	2,507
	May	77	419	766	152	95	516	47	302	607	2,981
	June	32	481	797	148	129	557	58	322	708	3,231
	July	64	536	783	158	118	433	38	376	698	3,204
	August	80	443	853	145	106	520	24	317	650	3,137
	September	92	493	897	195	89	631	51	278	746	3,472
	October	45	459	682	148	109	666	52	262	801	3,222
	November	51	553	860	212	90	623	81	334	706	3,508
	December	88	561	689	174	102	438	48	336	480	2,916
	AVERAGE	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,988
1983	January	68	536	849	218	73	315	40	299	588	2,988
	February	92	592	722	179	81	193	50	192	554	2,655
	March	86	488	760	187	78	240	43	162	563	2,606
	April	167	452	981	216	85	421	20	183	781	3,306
	May	135	501	944	153	108	483	42	235	651	3,252
	June	137	576	831	181	120	424	48	252	712	3,281
	July	69	633	849	191	103	369	37	364	836	3,450
	August	142	540	891	194	90	461	40	313	725	3,395
	AVERAGE	112	539	855	190	92	365	40	251	677	3,121

¹ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² U.S. Possessions.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources¹

		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973	AVERAGE	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993	915
1974	AVERAGE	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280	752
1975	AVERAGE	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601	1,383
1976	AVERAGE	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066	2,424
1977	AVERAGE	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193	3,185
1978	AVERAGE	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751	2,963
1979	AVERAGE	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637	3,056
1980	AVERAGE	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300	2,551
1981	January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219
	February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	866	463	92	3,891	2,064
	March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,912
	April	263	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867
	May	393	443	933	17	297	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,796
	June	356	380	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703
	July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,757
	August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
	September	336	154	1,477	96	371	0	323	359	149	3,264	2,063
	October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
	November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	56	3,184	1,724
	December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
	AVERAGE	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323	1,848
1982	January	254	161	877	111	289	0	663	376	128	2,859	1,403
	February	139	92	693	89	244	0	584	355	102	2,297	1,054
	March	91	37	555	155	200	0	522	399	91	2,051	860
	April	85	0	511	122	215	0	427	426	85	1,871	740
	May	179	0	601	116	236	0	222	422	54	1,830	897
	June	115	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,096	820
	July	159	0	660	108	327	69	910	356	95	2,685	965
	August	181	0	489	133	271	27	574	299	133	2,107	818
	September	179	0	432	57	191	21	477	518	69	1,943	677
	October	249	7	494	61	242	108	313	504	106	2,084	810
	November	247	14	489	47	283	34	479	528	115	2,235	797
	December	155	0	237	12	265	88	462	399	73	1,690	421
	AVERAGE	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146	854
1983	January	204	0	282	47	255	43	186	324	43	1,384	533
	February	104	0	214	9	217	0	92	371	28	1,035	326
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	425	173	1,023	183
	April	228	0	180	(s)	210	0	186	508	125	1,438	409
	May	284	0	122	12	324	37	352	444	69	1,645	419
	June	300	0	175	40	502	38	402	335	146	1,938	515
	July	282	0	182	58	464	112	525	431	187	2,240	599
	August	370	0	426	45	416	213	464	477	230	2,641	866
	AVERAGE	231	0	211	27	317	56	293	415	126	1,676	483

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

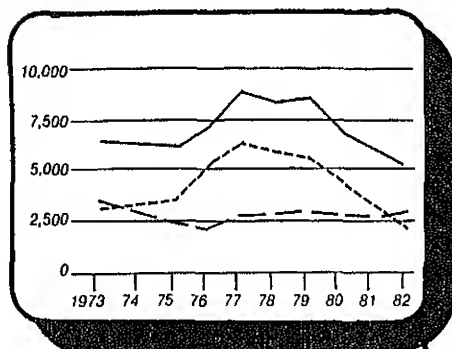
Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

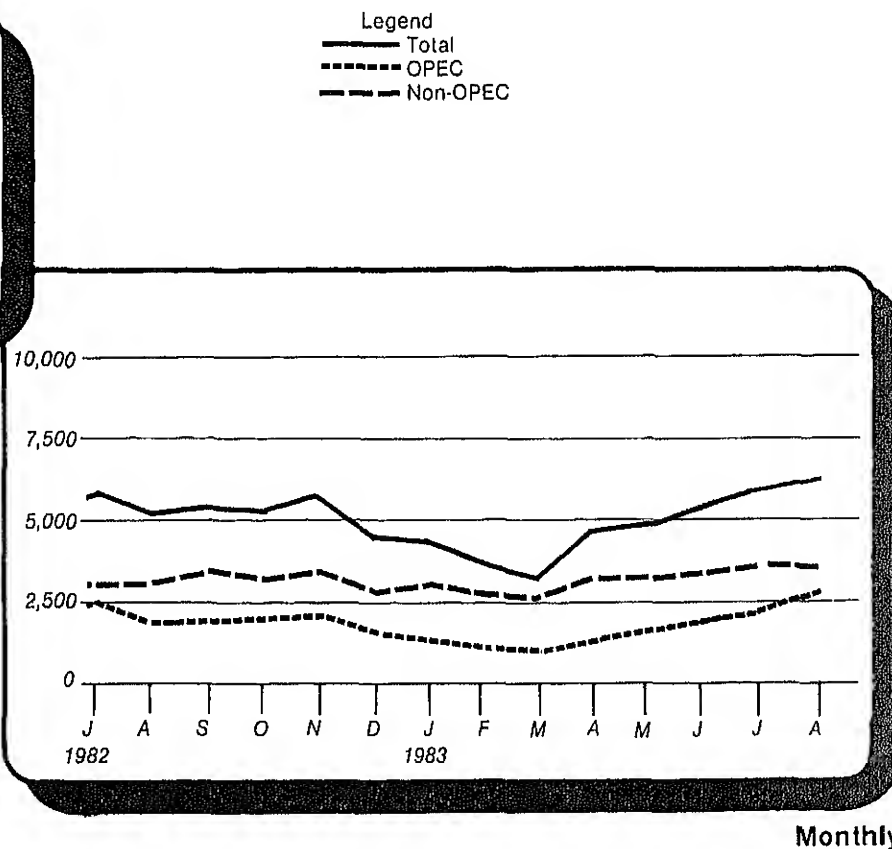
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil (including SPR) and Petroleum Products Imports

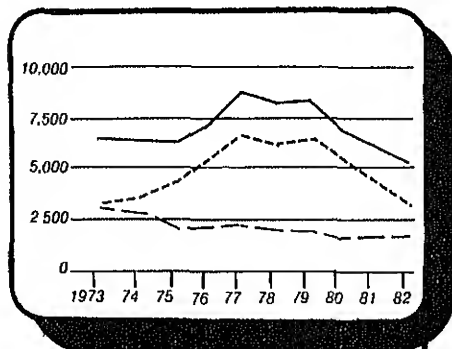
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



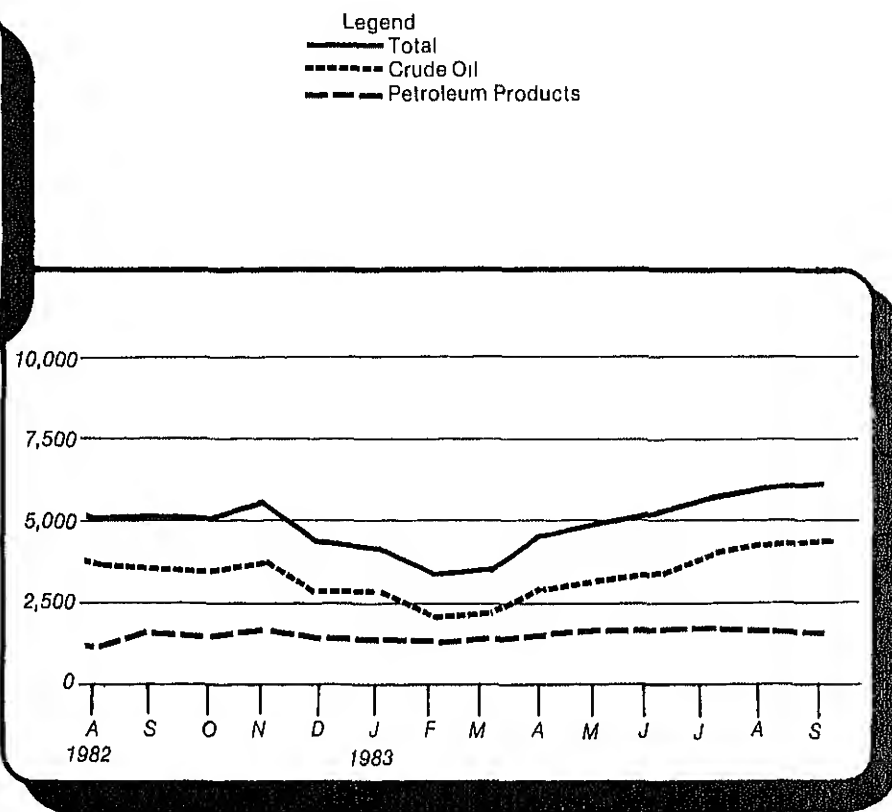
Annual



Monthly



Annual



Monthly

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, *Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Mineral Industry Surveys.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*, (unleaded gasoline category).
3. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Statement, Annual and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, Energy Data Reports.
4. January 1981 through December 1982: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
5. January 1983 through August 1983: Detailed statistics in appropriate Issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
6. September 1983: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).
7. January 1983 through September 1983: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).

Detailed Statistics



Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, August 1983

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 53,081	1,712	E 416,015	1,712
(2) Lower 48 States	E 215,153	6,940	E 1,689,432	6,952
(3) Total U.S.	E 268,234	8,653	E 2,105,447	8,664
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	118,520	3,823	714,320	2,940
(5) SPR Imports	10,863	350	58,668	241
(6) Exports	5,333	172	41,792	172
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	124,051	4,002	731,195	3,009
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-11,108	-358	-57,953	-238
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-13,116	-423	-5,066	-21
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-2,037	-66	-16,081	-66
(11) Unaccounted for 1	10,338	333	56,143	231
(12) Total Other Sources	-15,923	-514	-22,957	-94
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	376,362	12,141	2,813,685	11,579
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	48,406	1,561	376,440	1,549
(15) Imports 2	577	19	3,114	13
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	-2,077	-67	-5,831	-24
(17) Total NGPL Supply	46,906	1,513	373,723	1,538
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-4,029	-130	-4,938	-20
(19) Imports	8,793	284	60,636	250
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,331	43	12,728	52
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 1	14,675	473	114,216	470
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,895	64	15,681	65
(23) Total Other Liquids	22,765	734	198,323	816
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products 3	448,034	14,388	3,385,730	13,933
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
(25) Imports (Gross)	48,373	1,560	328,841	1,363
(26) Exports	15,226	491	149,485	615
(27) Imports (Net)	33,147	1,069	179,347	738
(28) Total New Supply of Products	479,181	15,457	3,565,077	14,671
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	-2,847	-92	68,428	282
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	476,334	15,366	3,633,505	14,953
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	215,322	6,946	1,589,486	6,582
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	76,483	2,467	630,669	2,595
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	42,222	1,362	345,102	1,420
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	37,860	1,225	336,085	1,378
(35) Other 4	102,353	3,302	707,502	2,912
(36) Crude Oil	1,895	64	15,681	65
(37) Total Product Supplied	476,334	15,366	3,633,505	14,953
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	355,110	---	355,110	---
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	351,780	---	351,780	---
(40) Unfinished Oils	110,513	---	110,513	---
(41) Gasoline Blending Components	42,247	---	42,247	---
(42) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream 2	17,299	---	17,299	---
(43) Finished Refined Products 3	590,428	---	590,428	---
(44) Total Stocks	1,467,377	---	1,467,377	---

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

4 Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids; and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

E = Estimated.

--- Not Applicable.

Note. Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 268,234	0	129,383	-24,224	10,338	42	376,362	5,333	1,995	706,890
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	47,905	10,615	5,532	-7,745	0	0	14,404	905	40,998	135,466
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	8,975	0	465	-147	0	0	6,257	0	3,036	7,003
Unfractionated Stream	1,918	0	0	-1,918	0	0	0	0	0	9,797
Plant Condensate	955	0	112	-12	0	0	1,053	0	2	499
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	36,057	10,615	4,955	-5,668	0	0	7,094	905	37,960	118,167
Ethane	7,629	425	1,122	444	0	0	88	(9)	9,531	4,886
Propane	12,856	8,030	659	-3,795	0	0	128	518	17,103	62,903
Butane	5,896	2,012	1,634	-2,818	0	0	3,230	387	3,108	25,553
Butane-Propane Mixtures	149	160	479	-291	0	0	294	0	203	1,679
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	6,877	0	1,062	110	0	0	48	0	8,001	12,824
Isobutane	2,650	-12	0	682	0	0	3,306	0	14	10,322
Other Liquids	1,331	0	8,793	-4,029	0	0	14,039	0	-7,944	152,760
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,331	0	0	-11	0	0	1,320	0	0	307
Unfinished Oils	0	0	7,674	-3,411	0	0	9,489	0	-5,226	110,513
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,120	-747	0	0	3,156	0	-2,783	41,569
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	140	0	0	74	0	66	371
Finished Petroleum Products	501	408,865	43,418	2,821	0	0	0	14,321	441,284	472,261
Finished Motor Gasoline	51	202,662	8,072	4,935	0	0	0	398	215,322	184,878
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	35	90,357	3,889	2,512	0	0	0	398	96,395	95,407
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	16	112,305	4,183	2,423	0	0	0	0	118,927	89,471
Finished Aviation Gasoline	217	825	1	-133	0	0	0	0	910	2,561
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,227	0	1,288	0	0	0	0	7,515	6,545
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	25,172	673	209	0	0	0	0	25,862	33,649
Kerosene	5	2,547	249	251	0	0	0	2	3,050	8,273
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	80,960	9,349	-12,503	0	0	0	1,324	76,483	143,540
Residual Fuel Oil	0	21,886	21,867	3,575	0	0	0	5,107	42,222	48,293
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	4,538	905	305	0	0	0	192	5,556	1,921
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	6,984	0	167	0	0	0	645	6,506	2,065
Special Naphthas	136	1,637	824	385	0	0	0	28	2,954	3,069
Lubricants	0	4,691	218	172	0	0	0	466	4,615	11,450
Waxes	0	417	34	70	0	0	0	21	499	817
Petroleum Coke	0	13,676	0	362	0	0	0	5,917	8,121	4,455
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	16,229	425	3,666	0	0	0	5	20,314	19,247
Still Gas	0	18,525	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,525	0
Miscellaneous Products	92	1,889	801	72	0	0	0	24	2,830	1,498
Total	317,971	419,480	187,127	-33,177	10,338	42	404,805	20,558	476,334	1,467,377

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(9) Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,105,447	0	772,987	-63,019	56,143	400	2,813,685	41,792	15,681	706,890
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	373,439	77,390	49,158	-21,280	0	0	106,340	20,175	352,192	135,466
Natural Gasoline and isopentane	60,800	0	1,403	-1,016	0	0	44,076	0	17,111	7,003
Unfractionated Stream	5,927	0	0	-5,758	0	0	169	0	0	9,797
Plant Condensate	4,897	0	1,711	943	0	0	7,535	0	16	499
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	301,815	77,390	46,044	-15,449	0	0	54,560	20,175	335,065	118,167
Ethane	60,890	3,543	11,447	1,085	0	0	651	30	76,284	4,886
Propane	106,560	64,752	10,349	-4,666	0	0	982	12,390	163,623	62,903
Butane	49,007	8,108	10,823	-8,871	0	0	30,987	7,754	20,326	25,553
Butane-Propane Mixtures	1,345	815	4,412	446	0	0	1,830	0	5,188	1,679
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	61,547	0	9,012	-1,542	0	0	48	0	68,969	12,824
Isobutane	22,466	172	0	-1,901	0	0	20,062	0	675	10,322
Other Liquids	12,728	0	60,636	-4,938	0	0	108,285	0	-39,859	152,760
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	12,728	0	0	4	0	0	12,732	0	0	307
Unfinished Oils	0	0	53,011	-5,236	0	0	68,091	0	-20,316	110,513
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	7,624	173	0	0	26,858	0	-19,061	41,569
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1	121	0	0	604	0	-482	371
Finished Petroleum Products	3,001	3,065,136	282,798	83,877	0	0	0	129,320	3,305,491	472,261
Finished Motor Gasoline	572	1,526,536	57,160	17,659	0	0	0	2,441	1,599,486	184,878
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	391	691,958	31,294	6,748	0	0	0	2,441	727,950	95,407
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	181	834,578	25,866	10,911	0	0	0	0	871,536	89,471
Finished Aviation Gasoline	703	5,402	211	-247	0	0	0	0	6,069	2,561
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	51,339	0	644	0	0	0	201	51,782	6,545
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	195,483	5,785	-1,648	0	0	0	829	198,791	33,649
Kerosene	27	24,375	1,647	2,519	0	0	0	68	28,499	8,273
Distillate Fuel Oil	10	572,032	33,902	42,039	0	0	0	17,314	630,669	143,540
Residual Fuel Oil	0	206,606	167,924	19,936	0	0	0	49,364	345,102	48,293
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	33,823	3,515	46	0	0	0	1,034	36,350	1,921
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	63,262	179	115	0	0	0	3,648	59,908	2,065
Special Naphthas	801	13,126	4,664	405	0	0	0	499	18,497	3,069
Lubricants	0	34,286	1,804	1,731	0	0	0	3,849	33,972	11,450
Waxes	0	3,621	188	-31	0	0	0	162	3,616	817
Petroleum Coke	0	100,040	0	2,266	0	0	0	49,462	52,844	4,455
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	89,854	1,741	-1,978	0	0	0	230	89,387	19,247
Still Gas	0	131,856	0	0	0	0	0	0	131,856	0
Miscellaneous Products	887	13,495	4,077	421	0	0	0	218	18,661	1,498
Total	2,494,615	3,142,526	1,165,578	-5,360	56,143	400	3,028,310	191,287	3,633,505	1,467,377

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,653	0	4,174	-781	333	1	12,141	172	64
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,545	342	178	-250	0	0	465	29	1,323
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	290	0	15	-5	0	0	202	0	98
Unfractionated Stream	62	0	0	-62	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	31	0	4	(s)	0	0	34	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,163	342	160	-183	0	0	229	29	1,225
Ethane	246	14	36	14	0	0	3	(s)	307
Propane	415	259	21	-122	0	0	4	17	552
Butane	190	65	53	-91	0	0	104	12	100
Butane-Propane Mixtures	5	5	15	-9	0	0	9	0	7
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	222	0	34	4	0	0	2	0	258
Isobutane	85	(s)	0	22	0	0	107	0	(s)
Other Liquids	43	0	284	-130	0	0	453	0	-256
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	43	0	0	(s)	0	0	43	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	248	-110	0	0	306	0	-169
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	36	-24	0	0	102	0	-90
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	16	13,189	1,401	91	0	0	0	462	14,235
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,537	260	159	0	0	0	13	6,946
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	2,915	125	81	0	0	0	13	3,110
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,623	135	78	0	0	0	0	3,836
Finished Aviation Gasoline	7	27	(s)	-4	0	0	0	0	29
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	201	0	42	0	0	0	0	242
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	812	22	7	0	0	0	6	834
Kerosene	(s)	82	8	8	0	0	0	(s)	98
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	2,612	302	-403	0	0	0	43	2,467
Residual Fuel Oil	0	706	705	115	0	0	0	165	1,362
Naphtha < 400 Deg for Petro. Feed Use	0	146	29	10	0	0	0	6	179
Other Oils > 400 Deg for Petro. Feed Use	0	225	0	5	0	0	0	21	210
Special Naphthas	4	53	27	12	0	0	0	1	95
Lubricants	0	151	7	6	0	0	0	15	149
Waxes	0	13	1	2	0	0	0	0	16
Petroleum Coke	0	441	0	12	0	0	0	191	262
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	524	14	118	0	0	0	0	655
Still Gas	0	598	0	0	0	0	0	0	598
Miscellaneous Products	3	61	26	2	0	0	0	1	91
Total	10,257	13,532	6,036	-1,070	333	1	13,058	663	15,366

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - August 1983
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,664	0	3,181	-259	231	2	11,579	172	65
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,537	318	202	-88	0	0	438	83	1,449
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	250	0	6	-4	0	0	181	0	70
Unfractionated Stream	24	0	0	-24	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	20	0	7	4	0	0	31	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,242	318	189	-64	0	0	225	83	1,379
Ethane	251	15	47	4	0	0	3	(s)	314
Propane	439	266	43	-19	0	0	4	51	673
Butane	202	33	45	-37	0	0	128	32	84
Butane-Propane Mixtures	6	3	18	2	0	0	8	0	21
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	253	0	37	-6	0	0	(s)	0	284
Isobutane	92	1	0	-8	0	0	83	0	3
Other Liquids	52	0	250	-20	0	0	446	0	-164
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	52	0	0	(s)	0	0	52	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	218	-22	0	0	280	0	-84
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	31	1	0	0	111	0	-78
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	2	0	-2
Finished Petroleum Products	12	12,614	1,164	345	0	0	0	532	13,603
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,282	235	73	0	0	0	10	6,582
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	2,848	129	28	0	0	0	10	2,996
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,434	106	45	0	0	0	0	3,587
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3	22	1	-1	0	0	0	0	25
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	211	0	3	0	0	0	1	213
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	804	24	-7	0	0	0	3	818
Kerosene	(s)	100	7	10	0	0	0	(s)	117
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,354	140	173	0	0	0	71	2,595
Residual Fuel Oil	0	850	691	82	0	0	0	203	1,420
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	139	14	(s)	0	0	0	4	150
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed Use	0	260	1	(s)	0	0	0	15	247
Special Naphthas	3	54	19	2	0	0	0	2	76
Lubricants	0	141	7	7	0	0	0	16	140
Waxes	0	15	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	412	0	9	0	0	0	204	217
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	370	7	-8	0	0	0	1	368
Still Gas	0	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	543
Miscellaneous Products	4	56	17	2	0	0	0	1	77
Total	10,266	12,932	4,797	-22	231	2	12,462	787	14,953

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,458	0	29,846	-1,256	805	4,569	1	36,421	0	0	17,509
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs											
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	872	1,364	801	-382	0	2,307	0	108	61	4,794	5,667
Other Products ²	745	1,364	322	-397	0	2,307	0	80	61	4,200	5,596
	127	0	479	15	0	0	0	28	0	593	71
Other Liquids											
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	61	0	3,897	-738	0	-29	0	3,151	0	40	18,002
Unfinished Oils	61	0	0	33	0	0	0	94	0	0	62
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,962	-581	0	-29	0	3,077	0	-725	13,037
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	935	-190	0	0	0	-20	0	765	4,903
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products											
Finished Motor Gasoline	40	40,242	35,638	-5,959	0	75,189	0	0	366	144,783	166,212
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	40	18,538	6,758	1,902	0	45,987	0	0	31	73,194	57,741
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	24	7,300	2,877	1,390	0	18,234	0	0	31	29,795	29,965
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	11,238	3,881	512	0	27,753	0	0	0	43,400	27,776
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	14	1	9	0	195	0	0	0	219	497
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	663	0	-66	0	682	0	0	0	1,279	743
Kerosene	0	972	440	787	0	8,196	0	0	120	10,275	8,449
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	-109	249	347	0	373	0	0	1	859	3,329
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,478	8,516	-11,019	0	15,559	0	0	(s)	22,534	61,924
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem.	0	2,890	18,175	1,563	0	2,768	0	0	(s)	25,395	23,750
Feedstock	0	334	16	1	0	20	0	0	47	324	47
Special Naphthas	0	29	137	104	0	203	0	0	4	469	740
Lubricants	0	827	163	-140	0	605	0	0	81	1,394	3,319
Waxes	0	95	11	2	0	3	0	0	5	106	154
Petroleum Coke	0	1,317	0	-262	0	0	0	0	62	993	945
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,226	411	806	0	371	0	0	2	4,812	4,237
Still Gas	0	1,772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,772	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	196	741	7	0	227	0	0	13	1,158	337
Total	3,431	41,606	70,182	-8,335	805	82,036	1	39,680	427	149,617	207,390

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 32,479	0	21,546	903	35,156	1,666	6	91,359	386	0	77,131
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,394	2,280	3,212	-3,231	0	3,342	0	4,217	29	10,751	44,450
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,595	2,280	3,212	-2,575	0	1,607	0	2,372	29	10,718	40,014
Other Products ²	799	0	0	-656	0	1,735	0	1,845	0	33	4,436
Other Liquids	196	0	219	133	0	954	0	1,537	0	-35	25,044
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	196	0	0	-26	0	0	0	170	0	0	120
Unfinished Oils	0	0	187	347	0	29	0	454	0	109	17,004
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	32	-287	0	925	0	814	0	-144	7,810
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	99	0	0	0	99	0	0	110
Finished Petroleum Products	6	98,800	1,215	327	0	21,544	0	0	710	121,182	121,566
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	56,319	222	81	0	13,336	0	0	341	69,617	56,961
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	26,588	220	424	0	7,209	0	0	341	34,100	30,380
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	29,731	2	-343	0	6,127	0	0	0	35,517	26,581
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	140	0	120	0	148	0	0	0	408	600
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	732	0	836	0	191	0	0	0	1,759	1,486
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	4,221	0	60	0	1,316	0	0	0	5,597	7,831
Kerosene	0	501	0	-233	0	10	0	0	1	277	1,978
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	19,717	451	-3,049	0	6,018	0	0	(9)	23,136	36,688
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,851	427	74	0	-223	0	0	0	2,129	3,670
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem Feedstock	0	1,072	12	14	0	23	0	0	53	1,069	238
Special Naphthas	0	520	55	22	0	114	0	0	4	707	589
Lubricants	0	819	12	268	0	191	0	0	26	1,264	1,978
Waxes	0	43	2	7	0	0	0	0	1	52	88
Petroleum Coke	0	3,195	0	428	0	0	0	0	283	3,340	784
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	5,050	4	1,688	0	552	0	0	1	7,293	8,511
Still Gas	0	4,430	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,430	0
Miscellaneous Products	6	190	29	11	0	-132	0	0	1	104	164
Total	42,075	101,080	26,192	-1,868	35,156	27,506	6	97,113	1,125	131,898	268,191

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item

² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 128,498	0	68,748	-21,143	-21,949	13,406	18	167,519	0	23	515,353
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs											
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	34,476	5,507	479	-3,355	0	-4,504	0	8,604	681	23,318	81,024
Other Products ²	25,439	5,507	479	-1,901	0	-3,708	0	3,645	681	21,490	68,860
	9,037	0	0	-1,454	0	-796	0	4,959	0	1,828	12,164
Other Liquids											
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	637	0	4,430	-3,877	0	-925	0	7,543	0	-7,278	71,977
Unfinished Oils	637	0	0	-16	0	0	0	621	0	0	117
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	4,430	-3,850	0	0	0	4,513	0	-3,933	53,278
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(s)	-57	0	-925	0	2,428	0	-3,410	18,376
	0	0	0	46	0	0	0	-19	0	65	206
Finished Petroleum Products											
Finished Motor Gasoline	442	183,332	4,291	4,592	0	-98,568	0	0	6,055	87,034	120,044
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	87,532	(s)	2,884	0	-60,861	0	0	0	29,555	43,886
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	37,563	(s)	293	0	-26,241	0	0	0	11,615	22,380
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	49,969	0	2,591	0	-34,620	0	0	0	17,940	21,506
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	217	451	0	-316	0	-358	0	0	0	-6	921
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,886	0	290	0	-1,069	0	0	0	2,107	2,414
Kerosene	0	12,031	116	-830	0	-10,116	0	0	0	1,201	11,205
Distillate Fuel Oil	5	2,013	0	103	0	-383	0	0	(s)	1,738	2,601
Residual Fuel Oil	0	36,664	207	1,179	0	-21,996	0	0	196	15,858	31,271
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem	0	9,156	2,509	491	0	-2,545	0	0	1,847	7,764	13,265
Feedstock	0	9,389	848	397	0	-43	0	0	527	10,064	3,067
Special Naphthas	136	1,021	570	222	0	-353	0	0	19	1,577	1,420
Lubricants	0	2,716	0	41	0	-858	0	0	305	1,594	4,774
Waxes	0	241	19	35	0	-3	0	0	12	279	521
Petroleum Coke	0	5,199	0	159	0	0	0	0	3,141	2,217	519
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	4,924	0	-41	0	-923	0	0	(s)	3,960	3,432
Still Gas	0	7,812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,812	0
Miscellaneous Products	84	1,297	22	-22	0	-60	0	0	6	1,315	748
Total	164,053	188,839	77,947	-23,783	-21,949	-91,591	18	183,666	6,736	103,097	788,398

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,165	0	1,047	828	-4,793	0	0	14,243	0	4	12,470
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	2,110	148	450	32	0	-1,145	0	560	0	1,035	1,077
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	686	148	352	20	0	-206	0	363	0	637	503
Other Products ²	1,424	0	98	12	0	-939	0	197	0	398	574
Other Liquids	0	0	95	542	0	0	0	-82	0	719	3,950
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unfinished Oils	0	0	95	301	0	0	0	-325	0	721	2,456
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	241	0	0	0	244	0	-3	1,493
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	1	0
Finished Petroleum Products	13	14,869	171	1,370	0	-212	0	0	3	16,207	10,228
Finished Motor Gasoline	11	7,729	78	267	0	-195	0	0	0	7,890	4,428
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	11	4,783	76	182	0	-244	0	0	0	4,808	2,787
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,946	2	85	0	49	0	0	0	3,082	1,641
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	34	0	15	0	15	0	0	0	64	48
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	334	0	64	0	-107	0	0	0	291	304
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	650	0	117	0	431	0	0	0	1,198	602
Kerosene	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	25
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	4,047	85	1	0	-356	0	0	0	3,777	3,040
Residual Fuel Oil	0	324	7	25	0	0	0	0	0	356	472
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem.	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	1	-1	4
Feedstock	0	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	9
Special Naphthas	0	30	(s)	7	0	0	0	0	2	35	58
Lubricants	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	1
Waxes	0	333	0	-13	0	0	0	0	0	320	153
Petroleum Coke	0	770	0	868	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,638	1,070
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	556	0
Still Gas	0	44	(s)	11	0	0	0	0	(s)	57	14
Miscellaneous Products	2										
Total	19,288	15,017	1,763	2,772	-4,793	-1,357	0	14,721	3	17,966	27,725

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

² Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unrefined stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 87,634	0	8,197	-3,556	1,118	-19,641	17	66,820	4,947	1,958	84,427
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,053	1,316	591	-809	0	0	0	915	134	1,101	3,248
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	592	1,316	591	-815	0	0	0	634	134	915	3,194
Other Products ²	461	0	0	6	0	0	0	281	0	186	54
Other Liquids	437	0	152	-89	0	0	0	1,890	0	-1,390	33,787
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	437	0	0	-2	0	0	0	435	0	0	7
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	372	0	0	0	1,770	0	-1,398	24,738
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	152	-454	0	0	0	-310	0	8	8,987
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-5	0	0	0	-5	0	0	55
Finished Petroleum Products	0	71,622	2,104	2,491	0	3,047	0	0	7,186	72,078	54,211
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	32,544	1,014	-199	0	1,733	0	0	26	35,066	21,862
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	14,123	716	223	0	1,042	0	0	26	16,077	9,895
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	18,421	298	-422	0	691	0	0	0	18,988	11,967
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	186	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	225	495
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,612	0	164	0	303	0	0	0	2,079	1,598
Kerosene	0	7,298	117	75	0	173	0	0	72	7,590	5,562
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	139	(s)	33	0	0	0	0	0	172	340
Residual Fuel Oil	0	11,054	90	385	0	775	0	0	1,127	11,177	10,617
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem.	0	7,865	750	1,422	0	0	0	0	3,259	6,578	7,136
Feedstock	0	725	28	62	0	0	0	0	209	606	630
Special Naphthas	0	66	62	28	0	36	0	0	(s)	191	311
Lubricants	0	299	23	-4	0	62	0	0	51	329	1,321
Waxes	0	26	2	26	0	0	0	0	4	50	53
Petroleum Coke	0	3,632	0	50	0	0	0	0	2,431	1,251	2,054
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,259	10	345	0	0	0	0	1	2,612	1,997
Still Gas	0	3,955	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,955	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	162	9	65	0	-35	0	0	4	197	235
Total	89,124	72,938	11,043	-1,963	1,118	-16,594	17	69,625	12,267	73,757	175,673

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Includes natural gas liquids and lease condensate.

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

2 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.

(s) Less than 500 barrels

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Available Month,¹ June 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I		
Florida	1,577	53
New York	E 68	E 2
Pennsylvania	E 352	E 12
Virginia	E 4	E 0
West Virginia	288	10
Adjustment 2	123	4
Total PAD District I	E 2,412	E 80
PAD District II		
Illinois	2,350	78
Indiana	486	16
Kansas	5,837	195
Kentucky	657	22
Michigan	2,687	90
Missouri	E 17	E 1
Nebraska	522	17
North Dakota	4,154	138
Ohio	E 1,197	E 40
Oklahoma	13,345	445
South Dakota	98	3
Tennessee	106	4
Adjustment 2	-706	-24
Total PAD District II	E 30,750	E 1,025
PAD District III		
Alabama	1,525	51
Arkansas	E 1,549	E 52
Louisiana	E 36,151	E 1,205
Gulf Coast	2,648	88
Rest of State	E 38,799	E 1,293
Total Louisiana	2,469	82
Mississippi		
New Mexico	462	15
Northwestern	5,588	186
Southeastern	6,050	202
Total New Mexico	1,990	66
Texas	3,348	112
TRRC District 01	E 10,747	E 358
TRRC District 02	2,245	75
TRRC District 03	764	25
TRRC District 04	3,457	115
TRRC District 05	2,805	94
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	2,771	92
TRRC District 07B	18,842	628
TRRC District 07C	18,540	618
TRRC District 08	3,099	103
TRRC District 09	1,780	59
TRRC District 10	4,249	142
East Texas	E 74,637	E 2,488
Total Texas	-34	-1
Adjustment 2		
Total PAD District III	E 124,995	E 4,166

—Continued

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District IV		
Colorado	2,403	80
Montana	2,366	79
Utah	E 9,297	E 79
Wyoming	580	E 310
Adjustment 2	E 17,013	E 19
Total PAD District IV		E 567
PAD District V		
Alaska		
South Alaska	2,031	68
North Slope	48,586	1,620
Adjustment for Alaska ²	695	23
Total Alaska	51,312	1,710
Arizona	20	1
California		
Central Coastal	6,148	205
East Central	20,834	694
North	15	1
South	6,510	217
Total California	33,507	1,117
Nevada	47	2
Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²	236	8
Total PAD District V	85,122	2,937
United States Total	E 260,292	E 8,676

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousands of barrels):

Alaska: 1,746;
California: Federal- 2,438, State- 2,989;
Louisiana: Federal- E 24,155, State- 2,111;
Texas: Federal- E 1,727, State- 178;
U.S. Total- E 35,344.

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

E = Estimated.

- Data not available.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III			PAD District IV		United States			
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	PAD District III		Total		Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast	
											La. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.					New Mexico
Natural Gas Liquids	468	404	872	1	1,927	495	6,971	9,394	20,041	2,951	7,259	673	3,552	34,476	2,110	1,053	47,905
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	54	41	95	0	54	77	1,406	1,537	1,819	3,015	1,200	134	364	6,532	346	465	8,975
Unfractionated Stream	0	32	32	1	869	106	-1,803	-827	11,037	-11,994	640	-35	2,129	1,777	940	-4	1,918
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	19	25	45	89	218	465	21	17	7	728	138	0	955
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	414	331	745	0	985	287	7,323	8,595	6,967	11,465	5,398	557	1,052	25,439	686	592	36,057
Ethane	150	171	321	0	463	0	1,190	1,653	804	2,815	1,899	29	86	5,633	22	0	7,629
Propane	158	109	267	0	386	177	2,917	3,480	2,535	3,459	1,742	153	456	8,345	422	342	12,856
Butane	87	35	122	0	83	96	1,093	1,272	1,197	1,725	644	227	261	4,054	234	214	5,896
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	55	47	1	6	0	109	4	29	149
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,677	1,677	2,026	2,467	549	0	158	5,200	0	0	6,877
Isobutane	19	16	35	0	53	14	439	506	350	952	563	142	91	2,098	4	7	2,650
Finished Petroleum Products																	
Finished Motor Gasoline	40	0	40	0	1	0	5	6	425	8	0	6	3	442	13	0	501
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	51
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	24	0	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	35
Finished Aviation Gasoline	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	0	0	0	217	0	0	217
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	5	0	0	5
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	508	404	912	1	1,928	495	6,976	9,400	20,466	2,959	7,259	679	3,555	34,918	2,123	1,053	48,406

1 Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

¹ Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill.	Minn., Wisc., Ky.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total		Dist. IV Rocky Mts.	Dist. V West Coast
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	34,116	2,305	36,421	1,943	58,875	8,699	21,842	91,359	15,622	83,092	60,859	5,644	2,302	167,519	14,243	66,820	376,362
Natural Gas Liquids																	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	28	0	28	0	468	315	934	1,717	1,019	2,427	509	42	135	4,132	99	281	6,257
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	107	0	21	128	0	633	0	193	1	827	98	0	1,053
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	72	8	80	98	1,351	255	668	2,372	517	1,267	1,685	137	39	3,645	363	634	7,094
Ethane	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	5	79	0	0	84	0	0	88
Propane	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	60	0	1	45	0	0	46	13	9	128
Butane	0	8	8	41	564	185	262	1,052	143	671	683	17	0	1,514	214	442	3,230
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	97	87	0	12	196	95	0	294
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	48
Isobutane	72	0	72	57	720	70	406	1,253	374	493	791	120	27	1,805	41	135	3,306
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	94	0	94	0	170	0	0	170	29	383	205	0	4	621	0	435	1,320
Unfinished Oil (net)	3,081	-4	3,077	-27	311	7	163	454	123	2,537	1,599	89	165	4,513	-325	1,770	9,489
Motor Gasoline Blending																	
Components (net)	-31	11	-20	-1	173	-77	719	814	-399	1,581	1,284	-27	-11	2,428	244	-310	3,156
Aviation Gasoline Blending																	
Components (net)	0	0	0	0	43	0	56	99	0	0	-19	0	0	-19	-1	-5	74
Total Input to Refineries	37,360	2,320	39,680	2,013	61,498	9,199	24,403	97,113	16,911	91,920	66,122	6,078	2,635	183,666	14,721	69,625	404,805
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,120	75	1,195	66	1,918	295	713	2,993	516	2,771	1,976	192	49	5,504	463	2,168	12,322
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,473	174	1,647	66	2,351	295	854	3,565	612	3,962	2,857	295	107	7,833	559	3,109	16,713
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	76.1	42.9	72.5	99.8	81.6	100.0	83.6	83.9	84.4	69.9	69.1	65.2	46.2	70.3	82.7	69.7	73.7
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.06	.33	1.01	59	92	1.59	.59	.90	.64	86	.74	1.44	.73	.81	.99	.92	.88
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.37	41.75	32.02	36.72	35.45	30.48	37.31	35.45	37.40	35.05	34.53	32.06	39.24	35.04	34.23	26.30	33.26
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,473	174	1,647	66	2,351	295	854	3,565	612	3,962	2,857	295	107	7,833	559	3,109	16,713
Operating	1,275	110	1,385	66	2,142	295	716	3,219	583	3,445	2,245	232	107	6,612	533	2,912	14,661
Idle	197	64	262	0	209	0	138	347	29	518	612	63	0	1,221	26	197	2,052

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD			United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Kans., Mo.	Okl.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mt.		Dist. V West Coast
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,352	12	1,364	35	1,561	202	482	2,280	194	2,137	2,986	72	118	5,507	148	1,316	10,615
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	434	0	434	0	124	9	51	184	39	1,210	1,596	10	0	2,855	-9	241	3,705
For Other Uses	918	12	930	35	1,437	193	431	2,096	155	927	1,390	62	118	2,652	157	1,075	6,910
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	404	21	0	0	425	0	0	425
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	304	2	0	0	306	0	0	306
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	19	0	0	119	0	0	119
Propane	1,083	12	1,095	35	1,562	183	573	2,353	213	1,720	1,456	50	60	3,499	172	911	8,030
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	347	0	347	0	124	0	51	175	39	825	215	0	0	1,079	0	198	1,799
For Other Uses	736	12	748	35	1,438	183	522	2,178	174	895	1,241	50	60	2,420	172	713	6,231
Butane	269	0	269	0	1	19	-92	-72	-20	-49	1,503	21	39	1,494	8	313	2,012
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	87	0	87	0	0	9	0	9	0	84	1,379	10	0	1,473	0	43	1,610
For Other Uses	182	0	182	0	1	10	-92	-81	-20	-133	124	11	39	21	8	270	400
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	1	1	65	6	1	19	92	-23	92	160
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	-1	1	65	6	1	19	92	-23	92	160
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	0	0	0	-3	0	0	-12
Finished Motor Gasoline	17,778	760	18,538	1,122	36,138	4,781	14,278	56,319	8,276	43,394	32,947	1,751	1,164	87,532	7,729	32,544	202,662
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	6,919	381	7,300	507	15,789	2,441	7,851	26,588	4,109	18,762	13,225	848	619	37,563	4,783	14,123	90,357
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	10,859	379	11,238	615	20,349	2,340	6,427	29,731	4,167	24,632	19,722	903	545	49,969	2,946	18,421	112,305
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	14	0	86	0	54	140	1	249	201	0	0	451	34	186	825
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	611	52	663	62	292	68	310	732	740	1,120	349	252	425	2,886	334	1,612	6,227
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	972	0	972	25	3,176	433	587	4,221	742	4,894	6,342	7	46	12,031	650	7,298	25,172
Kerosene	-116	7	-109	124	281	33	63	501	47	1,088	871	5	2	2,013	3	139	2,547
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,838	640	9,478	441	11,076	2,321	5,879	19,717	3,606	19,019	11,664	1,679	696	36,664	4,047	11,054	80,960
Residual Fuel Oil	2,826	64	2,890	60	1,283	183	325	1,851	611	5,151	3,074	276	44	9,156	324	7,665	21,886
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	330	0	330	0	816	0	97	913	624	2,142	244	70	0	3,080	0	215	4,538
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	4	0	4	0	158	0	1	159	148	3,916	2,245	0	0	6,309	2	510	6,984
Special Naphthas	-10	39	29	0	322	0	198	520	20	762	72	167	0	1,021	1	66	1,637
Lubricants	464	363	827	0	456	0	363	819	3	1,539	860	314	0	2,716	30	299	4,691
Waxes	21	74	95	0	16	0	27	43	6	116	57	62	0	241	12	26	417
Petroleum Coke	1,301	16	1,317	24	2,062	304	805	3,195	316	2,607	2,148	116	12	5,199	333	3,632	13,676
Marketable	454	0	454	0	1,119	181	572	1,872	68	1,291	1,317	94	0	2,770	155	2,834	8,085
Catalyst	847	16	863	24	943	123	233	1,323	248	1,316	831	22	12	2,429	178	798	5,591
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,139	87	3,226	122	3,146	1,038	744	5,050	587	807	2,345	1,076	109	4,924	770	2,259	16,229
Still Gas	1,686	86	1,772	62	3,062	298	1,008	4,430	454	4,397	2,673	235	53	7,812	556	3,955	18,525
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	267	0	267	0	1	0	0	1	6	428	67	0	0	501	31	20	820
For Other Uses	1,419	86	1,505	62	3,061	298	1,008	4,429	448	3,969	2,606	235	53	7,311	525	3,935	17,705
Miscellaneous Products	151	45	196	3	105	26	56	190	72	712	469	44	0	1,297	44	162	1,889
Fuel Use	4	25	29	0	4	0	9	13	0	25	415	0	0	440	2	31	515
Non-Fuel Use	147	20	167	3	101	26	47	177	72	687	54	44	0	857	42	131	1,374
Total Production	39,361	2,245	41,606	2,080	64,036	9,687	25,277	101,080	16,447	94,050	69,547	6,126	2,669	188,839	15,017	72,938	419,480
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)	-2,001	75	-1,926	-67	-2,538	-488	-874	-3,967	464	-2,130	-3,425	-48	-34	-5,173	-296	-3,313	-14,675

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.
Note: See Explanatory Note on negative production.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,¹ August 1983

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II				PAD District III			PAD District IV		United States					
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mts.	PAD Dist. V West Coast	
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	47.4	32.2	46.5	53.5	57.2	49.3	54.2	55.7	45.2	43.3	46.9	24.5	40.4	44.1	49.8	45.9	47.6	
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	0	.0	.3	.4	.0	0	.3	.3	.3	2	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	3.6	.5	3.5	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.2	2.5	4.8	1.3	4.8	3.2	1.1	1.9	2.8	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.6	2.3	1.7	3.2	.5	.8	1.4	8	4.7	1.3	.6	4.4	17.2	1.7	2.4	2.4	1.6	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2.6	0	2.5	1.3	5.4	5.0	2.7	4.6	4.7	5.7	10.2	1	1.9	7.0	4.7	10.6	6.5	
Kerosene	-3	.3	-3	6.5	.5	.4	.3	5	.3	1.3	1.4	1	.1	1.2	.0	.2	7	
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.8	27.8	24.0	23.0	18.7	26.7	26.7	21.5	22.9	22.2	18.7	29.3	28.2	21.3	29.1	16.1	21.0	
Residual Fuel Oil	7.6	2.8	7.3	3.1	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.0	3.9	6.0	4.9	4.8	1.8	5.3	2.3	11.2	5.7	
Naphtha < 400 Deg F. Petro. Feed. Use	.9	0	.8	0	1.4	0	.4	1.0	4.0	2.5	4	1.2	0	1.8	0	3	1.2	
Other Oils > 400 Deg F. Petro. Feed. Use	.0	0	0	0	.3	0	.0	.2	.9	4.6	3.6	0	0	3.7	.0	7	1.8	
Special Naphthas	.0	1.7	.1	0	.5	0	.9	.6	.1	.9	1	2.9	0	.6	0	1	4	
Lubricants	1.2	15.8	2.1	0	.8	0	1.6	.9	.0	1.8	1.4	5.5	0	1.6	.2	.4	1.2	
Waxes	.1	3.2	.2	0	.0	0	.1	0	.0	.1	1	1.1	0	.1	1	0	1	
Petroleum Coke	3.5	.7	3.3	1.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	2.0	3.0	3.4	2.0	.5	3.0	2.4	5.3	3.5	
Asphalt and Road Oil	8.4	3.8	5.2	6.4	5.3	11.9	3.4	5.5	3.7	.9	3.8	18.8	4.4	2.9	5.5	3.3	4.2	
Still Gas	4.5	3.7	4.5	3.2	5.2	3.4	4.6	-4.8	2.9	5.1	4.3	4.1	2.1	4.5	4.0	5.8	4.8	
Miscellaneous Products	.4	2.0	.5	.2	.2	.3	3	.2	.5	8	.8	.8	0	.8	.3	.2	5	
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-5.4	3.3	-4.9	-3.5	-4.3	-5.6	-4.0	-4.3	2.9	-2.5	-5.5	-8	-1.4	-3.0	-2.1	-4.8	-3.8	

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.⁴ Represents the difference between Input and Production.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory Note on negative production.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	29,846	21,546	68,748	1,047	8,197	129,383
Natural Gas Liquids						
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	801	3,212	479	450	591	5,532
Plant Condensate	465	0	0	0	0	465
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	14	0	0	98	0	112
Ethane	322	3,212	479	352	591	4,955
Propane	(s)	1,121	0	0	0	1,122
Butane	124	354	0	137	43	658
Butane-Propane Mixtures	198	674	0	215	548	1,634
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	479	0	0	479
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	1,062	0	0	0	1,062
Other Liquids ¹						
Unfinished Oils ¹	3,897	219	4,430	95	152	8,793
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,962	187	4,430	95	0	7,674
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	935	32	(s)	0	152	1,120
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products						
Finished Motor Gasoline	35,638	1,215	4,281	171	2,104	43,418
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	6,758	222	(s)	78	1,014	8,072
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,877	220	(s)	76	716	3,889
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3,881	2	0	2	298	4,183
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	440	0	116	0	117	673
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	440	0	116	0	117	673
Distillate Fuel Oil	249	0	0	0	0	249
Bonded Ships Bunkers	8,516	451	207	85	90	9,349
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	8,516	451	207	85	90	9,349
Bonded Ships Bunkers	18,175	427	2,509	7	750	21,867
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	18,175	427	2,509	7	750	21,867
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	16	12	848	0	28	905
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	137	55	570	1	62	824
Waxes	183	12	0	(s)	23	218
Asphalt and Road Oil	11	2	19	0	2	34
Miscellaneous Products	411	4	0	0	10	425
Miscellaneous Products	741	29	22	(s)	9	801
Total Imports	70,182	26,192	77,947	1,763	11,043	187,127

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	9,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	885	1,397	0	0	2,283	11,471	370
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Kuwait	782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	782	25
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	12,175	0	504	0	0	0	0	0	523	0	(s)	1,028	13,203	426
United Arab Emirates	381	0	0	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,020	1,402	45
Subtotal Arab OPEC	22,528	0	504	286	0	0	0	885	1,921	0	735	4,331	26,859	866
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	3,457	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,457	112
Gabon	2,877	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,877	93
Indonesia	12,372	0	0	0	145	20	0	2	348	0	0	515	12,887	416
Iran	6,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,600	213
Nigeria	14,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	2	14,398	464
Venezuela	5,881	0	0	187	1,844	0	0	1,455	5,224	0	201	8,910	14,791	477
Subtotal Other OPEC	45,583	0	0	187	1,989	20	0	1,459	5,572	0	201	9,427	55,010	1,775
Other														
Angola	2,188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	600	2,788	90
Australia	0	283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	283	9
Bahamas	0	0	2,200	0	0	0	0	0	1,352	214	648	4,414	4,414	142
Brazil	0	0	0	0	503	0	0	0	1,098	53	15	1,669	1,669	54
Canada	9,331	4,095	282	32	550	(s)	10	1,216	652	239	330	7,408	16,739	540
Congo	552	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	552	18
Egypt	1,365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	1,387	45
France	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	445	0	0	(s)	464	464	15
Malaysia	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	462	15
Mexico	25,587	479	0	288	(s)	116	0	355	771	2	14	2,025	27,612	891
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	890	10	0	1,534	0	45	453	2,921	2,921	94
Netherlands Antilles	98	0	2,201	0	0	0	0	0	3,371	0	333	6,013	6,013	194
Norway	1,623	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	110	1,733	56
Oman	553	0	0	0	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	553	18
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	813	813	26
Peru	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	0	481	0	0	661	661	21
Puerto Rico	0	0	230	0	248	0	239	192	0	172	150	1,231	1,231	40
Romania	0	0	0	0	621	0	0	700	386	0	0	1,707	1,707	55
Trinidad and Tobago	2,311	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	252	0	17	490	2,801	90
Tunisia	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	14
United Kingdom	13,554	(s)	0	0	2,326	0	0	0	728	14	(s)	742	14,297	461
Virgin Islands	0	0	2,040	0	0	440	0	1,749	3,136	0	0	9,691	9,691	313
Zaire	871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	871	28
Other Western Hemisphere														
Hemisphere	267	0	0	0	161	0	0	0	293	52	(s)	507	774	25
Other Eastern Hemisphere	2,160	0	18	175	122	87	0	592	1,145	33	43	2,214	4,374	141
Subtotal Other	61,273	4,955	7,169	647	6,083	654	249	7,006	14,374	824	2,024	43,985	105,258	3,395
Total Imports	129,383	4,955	7,674	1,120	8,072	673	249	9,349	21,867	824	2,960	57,743	187,127	6,036

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1983
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,338	0	0	0	0	0	0	885	1,050	0	0	1,936	4,274	138
Iraq	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Kuwait	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Saudi Arabia	2,604	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	270	2,874	93
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	735	1,020	1,020	33
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,944	0	270	286	0	0	0	885	1,050	0	735	3,226	8,170	264
Other OPEC														
Gabon	523	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	523	17
Indonesia	2,912	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,912	94
Iran	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	549	18
Nigeria	1,197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	1,198	39
Venezuela	3,200	0	0	187	1,844	0	0	1,254	4,676	0	0	7,961	11,161	360
Subtotal Other OPEC	8,381	0	0	187	1,844	0	0	1,254	4,676	0	0	7,961	16,343	527
Other														
Angola	888	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	600	1,488	48
Bahamas	0	0	457	0	0	0	0	0	1,138	0	0	1,595	1,595	51
Brazil	0	0	0	0	503	0	0	0	1,098	0	0	1,602	1,602	52
Canada	854	224	0	0	164	0	10	680	252	39	164	1,533	2,387	77
Congo	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	551	18
Egypt	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	370	12
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	445	14
Mexico	4,548	0	0	287	890	0	0	445	432	0	0	1,068	5,616	181
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	0	0	453	2,876	2,876	93
Netherlands Antilles	0	98	1,795	0	0	0	0	1,534	2,983	0	310	5,187	5,187	167
Norway	1,152	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110	0	0	110	1,262	41
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	481	0	0	481	481	16
Puerto Rico	0	0	230	0	248	0	239	192	0	98	150	1,158	1,158	37
Romania	0	0	0	0	621	0	0	700	386	0	0	1,707	1,707	55
Trinidad and Tobago	419	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	252	0	0	473	892	29
Tunisia	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
United Kingdom	5,827	(s)	209	0	2,326	0	0	1,749	728	0	(s)	728	6,555	211
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	440	0	0	3,107	0	0	7,830	7,830	253
Zaire	871	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	871	28
Other Western Hemisphere														
Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	161	0	0	0	42	0	(s)	203	203	7
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,062	0	0	175	0	0	0	506	839	0	9	1,529	2,591	84
Subtotal Other	16,521	322	2,692	462	4,914	440	249	6,377	12,448	137	1,107	29,148	45,670	1,473
Total Imports	29,846	322	2,962	935	6,758	440	249	8,516	18,175	137	1,842	40,336	70,182	2,264
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	2,114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,114	68
Kuwait	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	433	14
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,547	82

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	813	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	813	26
Iran	2,685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,685	87
Nigeria	1,548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,548	50
Subtotal Other OPEC	5,046	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,046	163
Other														
Angola	493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	493	16
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	33	33	1
Canada	6,965	3,212	187	32	222	0	0	451	393	55	60	4,612	11,577	373
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	4,341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,341	140
Trinidad and Tobago	621	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	621	20
Tunisia	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	14
United Kingdom	940	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	940	30
Other Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemisphere	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	147	5
Subtotal Other	13,954	3,212	187	32	222	0	0	451	427	55	60	4,646	18,600	600
Total Imports	21,546	3,212	187	32	222	0	0	451	427	55	60	4,646	26,192	845
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	4,737	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	347	0	0	347	5,084	164
Kuwait	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	348	11
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	9,571	0	234	0	0	0	0	0	523	0	0	758	10,329	333
United Arab Emirates	381	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	381	12
Subtotal Arab OPEC	15,037	0	234	0	0	0	0	0	870	0	(s)	1,105	16,142	521
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	2,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,644	85
Gabon	2,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,354	76
Indonesia	2,359	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	0	0	292	2,651	86
Iran	3,366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,366	109
Nigeria	11,651	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	11,653	376
Venezuela	2,511	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	548	0	201	949	3,461	112
Subtotal Other OPEC	24,886	0	0	0	0	0	0	202	840	0	201	1,243	26,129	843
Other														
Angola	806	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	806	26
Bahamas	0	0	1,743	0	0	0	0	0	180	214	648	2,785	2,785	90
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	15	68	68	2
Canada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	0	93	94	3
Congo	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Egypt	1,017	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,017	33
France	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	1
Mexico	16,698	479	0	(s)	(s)	116	0	0	338	2	3	943	17,642	569

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1983
(continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	45	45	1
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	405	13
Netherlands Antilles	471	0	405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	471	15
Norway	553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	553	18
Oman	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	179	6
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	74	74	2
Trinidad and Tobago	1,271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	17	1,288	42
United Kingdom	6,757	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	6,801	219
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,831	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	0	1,861	1,861	60
Other Western Hemisphere	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	251	52	0	304	424	14
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,098	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	5	46	1,144	37
Subtotal Other	28,824	479	4,195	(s)	(s)	116	0	5	799	570	888	6,852	35,677	1,151
Total Imports	68,748	479	4,430	(s)	(s)	116	0	207	2,509	570	888	9,199	77,947	2,514
PAD District IV														
Other	1,047	352	95	0	78	(s)	0	85	7	1	98	716	1,763	57
Canada	1,047	352	95	0	78	(s)	0	85	7	1	98	716	1,763	57
Subtotal Other	1,047	352	95	0	78	(s)	0	85	7	1	98	716	1,763	57
Total Imports	1,047	352	95	0	78	(s)	0	85	7	1	98	716	1,763	57
PAD District V														
Other OPEC	7,100	0	0	0	145	20	0	2	56	0	0	223	7,324	236
Indonesia	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	5
Venezuela	7,270	0	0	0	145	20	0	2	56	0	0	223	7,493	242
Subtotal Other OPEC	7,270	0	0	0	145	20	0	2	56	0	0	223	7,493	242
Other	0	283	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	283	9
Australia	465	308	0	0	86	(s)	(s)	0	0	51	8	453	918	30
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	462	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	462	15
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	11	14	14	(s)
Mexico	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	388	0	23	421	421	14
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	152	661	0	0	0	0	0	0	813	813	21
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	122	87	0	86	305	10	23	639	639	21
Subtotal Other	927	591	0	152	868	97	(s)	88	694	62	71	2,623	3,549	114
Total Imports	8,197	591	0	152	1,014	117	(s)	90	750	82	71	2,846	11,043	356

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Gas Intelligence, Houston, Tex.; Oil, Coal, Petroleum and Petroleum Products, Washington, D.C.

Table 18. Exports Of Crude Oil And Petroleum Products By PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	386	0	0	4,947
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	61	29	681	0	134
Ethane	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)
Propane	25	8	432	0	54
Butane	36	21	249	0	81
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	31	341	0	0	26
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	120	0	0	0	72
Kerosene	1	1	(s)	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	(s)	196	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	1,847	0	1,127
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	47	6	130	1	3,259
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	46	397	0	8
Special Naphthas	4	4	19	(s)	201
Lubricants	81	26	305	2	(s)
Waxes	5	1	12	(s)	51
Petroleum Coke	62	283	3,141	0	4
Asphalt	2	1	(s)	(s)	2,431
Miscellaneous Products	13	1	6	(s)	1
Total Product Exports	427	739	6,736	3	4
Total Exports	427	1,125	6,736	3	7,320
					15,226
					20,558

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Australia	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	13	(s)	20	0	1	244	8
Bahamas	0	6	1	0	0	179	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	0	189	6
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	64	(s)	(s)	64	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	1,012	(s)	(s)	1,014	33
Brazil	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	28	0	1	29	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	(s)	0	30	1
Canada	386	36	389	0	11	0	6	61	3	392	2	72	1,357	44
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)	(s)	0	1	6	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	0	0	0	0	666	(s)	10	(s)	1	(s)	1	679	22
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	(s)	0	0	1	5	(s)
Costa Rica	0	29	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	1	33	1
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	80	0	1	81	3
Dominican Republic	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	15	0	1	51	2
Ecuador	0	98	0	0	194	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	293	9
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	5	(s)
El Salvador	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	252	0	175	429	14
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	(s)
Guatemala	0	15	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	1	0	0	1	24	1
Honduras	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Hong Kong	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	1	1	4	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	(s)	0	0	8	63	2
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	8	0	0	0	4	12	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Italy	0	78	0	0	0	329	(s)	1	(s)	521	(s)	177	1,108	36
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	164	5
Jamaica	0	16	0	0	0	0	(s)	32	(s)	0	0	(s)	48	2
Japan	0	4	(s)	0	324	1,202	1	8	2	1,513	(s)	45	3,100	100
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	(s)	0	0	0	696	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	2	700	23
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Lebanon	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberta	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	0	492	7	72	(s)	0	2	100	3	13	0	5	695	22
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	30	(s)	1,344	0	28	1,406	45
Netherlands Antilles	0	1	0	0	301	363	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	665	21
New Zealand	0	(s)	0	0	213	0	0	3	(s)	0	1	(s)	217	7
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	104	0	(s)	105	3
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	1	0	0	279	665	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	947	31
Peru	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Philippines	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	12	(s)
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	15	(s)	1	0	5	969	21
Rep. of South Africa	920	28	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	22	7	0	(s)	(s)	31	1
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	7	0	0	0	(s)	8	0	0	0	3	18	1

See footnotes at end of table

Table 19. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 1983

(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil ¹	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Singapore	0	4	0	0	0	494	4	1	(s)	17	0	2	524	17
Spain	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	188	0	47	235	8
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	1	4	(s)
Switzerland	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	2	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	0	(s)	(s)	2	6	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	(s)	122	4
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
United Kingdom	0	1	0	0	1	349	0	4	(s)	86	(s)	3	444	14
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	56	77	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	63	(s)	1	65	2
Virgin Islands	3,480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3,480	112
West Germany	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	33	(s)	4	43	1
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139	0	0	139	4
Other	547	39	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	12	(s)	0	(s)	3	601	19
Total	5,333	905	398	193	1,324	5,107	28	466	21	5,917	5	862	20,558	663

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with

Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD Dist. IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. IV		
															Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	—	—	16,524	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50,714	1,674	23,240	106,037
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	927	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95,633	9,469	30,126	197,775
Leases	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,226	1,327	1,746	21,983
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	351,780	0	0	351,780
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	29,315	29,315
Total	—	—	17,509	—	—	—	—	77,131	—	—	—	—	—	515,353	12,470	84,427	706,890
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	39,290	2,730	42,020	1,153	40,301	6,501	15,276	63,231	9,074	83,141	43,403	4,582	1,281	141,481	10,170	62,907	319,809
Bulk Terminal	—	—	120,159	—	—	—	—	92,579	—	—	—	—	—	88,970	2,419	23,532	327,659
Pipeline	—	—	27,485	—	—	—	—	33,605	—	—	—	—	—	37,307	2,477	4,649	105,523
Natural Gas Processing Plant	179	38	217	0	215	57	1,373	33,605	2,061	2,171	768	72	215	5,287	189	158	7,496
Total	—	—	189,881	—	—	—	—	191,060	—	—	—	—	—	273,045	15,255	91,246	760,487
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																	
Refinery	16	0	16	0	85	37	119	241	77	487	170	1	13	748	6	25	1,036
Bulk Terminal	—	—	44	—	—	—	—	1,099	—	—	—	—	—	2,603	1	0	3,747
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	492	—	—	—	—	—	708	24	5	1,229
Natural Gas Processing Plant	3	7	10	0	21	19	143	183	351	155	189	21	21	737	39	22	991
Total	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	2,015	—	—	—	—	—	4,796	70	52	7,003
Unfractionated Stream																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,498	—	—	—	—	—	1,985	0	0	3,483
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	162	—	—	—	—	—	2,758	466	0	3,386
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	1	1	0	98	1	647	746	211	1,820	105	1	11	2,148	31	2	2,928
Total	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2,406	—	—	—	—	—	6,891	497	2	9,797
Plant Condensate																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	6	0	1	7	4	27	0	75	0	106	0	0	113
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	0	1
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	293	0	0	293
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	8	33	27	7	10	0	77	7	0	92
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	477	7	0	499
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	583	9	592	370	1,731	98	705	2,904	208	4,795	2,097	19	26	7,145	292	590	11,523
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,993	—	—	—	—	30,293	—	—	—	—	—	56,367	77	2,470	91,200
Pipeline	—	—	2,823	—	—	—	—	6,110	—	—	—	—	—	3,265	35	0	12,233
Natural Gas Processing Plant	158	30	188	0	94	33	580	707	1,229	166	467	39	182	2,083	99	134	3,211
Total	—	—	5,596	—	—	—	—	40,014	—	—	—	—	—	68,860	503	3,194	118,167
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	836	0	0	0	836	0	0	837
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	780	—	—	—	—	—	1,676	0	0	2,456
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,270	—	—	—	—	—	292	0	0	1,562

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mts.		Dist. V West Coast
Ethane																	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	24	1	1	0	0	5	7	0	0	31
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	2,075	—	—	—	—	—	2,811	0	0	4,886
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	45	0	45	0	129	0	0	129	2	3	6	0	0	11	0	0	185
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	129	—	—	—	—	—	11	0	0	185
Propane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	481	6	487	3	1,176	17	305	1,501	52	1,957	851	3	2	2,865	135	91	5,079
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,667	—	—	—	—	19,283	—	—	—	—	—	27,677	77	550	49,254
Pipeline	—	—	2,720	—	—	—	—	2,921	—	—	—	—	—	1,177	0	0	6,818
Natural Gas Processing Plant	113	30	143	0	46	23	207	276	487	37	349	17	77	967	66	115	1,567
Total	—	—	5,017	—	—	—	—	23,981	—	—	—	—	—	32,686	278	756	62,718
Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14	0	27	0	1	0	28	0	2	44
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	28	0	2	44
Butane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	53	3	56	329	217	46	274	866	52	1,450	711	4	14	2,231	112	274	3,539
Bulk Terminal	—	—	326	—	—	—	—	4,443	—	—	—	—	—	13,551	0	1,392	19,712
Pipeline	—	—	103	—	—	—	—	951	—	—	—	—	—	350	0	0	1,404
Natural Gas Processing Plant	44	0	44	0	16	9	143	168	350	68	82	13	87	600	30	12	854
Total	—	—	529	—	—	—	—	6,428	—	—	—	—	—	16,732	142	1,678	25,509
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Butane-Propane Mixtures For Other Uses																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	9	5	0	3	18	3	150	174
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	352	—	—	—	—	—	57	0	422	831
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	638	0	0	657
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	2	0	12	1	4	17
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	374	—	—	—	—	—	725	4	576	1,679

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. IV		
															Rocky Mtn.		West Coast
Ethane-Propane Mixtures																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,504	—	—	—	—	—	7,473	0	0	10,977
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	647	—	—	—	—	—	612	35	0	1,294
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	217	328	0	0	0	8	336	0	0	553
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,368	—	—	—	—	—	8,421	35	0	12,824
Isobutane																	
Refinery	4	0	4	38	205	21	126	390	101	513	524	11	7	1,156	42	73	1,665
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,931	—	—	—	—	—	5,933	0	106	7,970
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	302	—	—	—	—	—	196	0	0	498
Natural Gas Processing Plant	1	0	1	0	8	1	13	22	59	54	36	7	5	161	2	3	189
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,645	—	—	—	—	—	7,446	44	182	10,322
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	62	0	62	0	120	0	0	120	1	88	28	0	0	117	1	7	307
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	117	1	7	307
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	2,952	136	3,088	52	2,387	121	1,013	3,573	665	8,400	4,495	172	55	13,787	428	5,434	26,310
Naphtha and Lighter	1,837	24	1,861	0	2,711	4	544	3,259	426	6,742	1,440	77	9	8,694	643	3,984	18,441
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	5,436	270	5,706	160	3,947	248	1,425	5,780	971	12,434	7,382	280	92	21,159	809	11,096	44,550
Heavy Gas Oils	2,089	293	2,382	2	3,081	8	1,301	4,392	691	6,165	2,746	36	0	9,638	576	4,224	21,212
Residuum	12,314	723	13,037	214	12,126	381	4,283	17,004	2,753	33,741	16,063	565	156	53,278	2,456	24,738	110,513
Total	4,708	116	4,824	34	4,815	758	1,852	7,459	1,560	9,269	6,882	154	133	17,998	1,492	8,699	40,472
Refinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	171	—	—	—	—	—	342	1	288	881
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	36	0	0	216
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,810	—	—	—	—	—	18,376	1,493	8,987	41,569
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,810	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	82	0	28	110	0	12	194	0	0	206	0	55	371
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	—	—	—	—	206	0	55	371
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	5,221	178	5,399	86	6,006	1,459	3,112	10,663	1,767	8,537	4,449	726	243	15,722	1,862	8,442	42,088
Bulk Terminal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,287	—	—	—	—	—	11,384	1,407	10,769	92,176
Pipeline	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,011	—	—	—	—	—	16,780	1,147	2,651	50,584
Natural Gas Processing Plant	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II						PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mts.		Dist. V West Coast
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	30
Total	—	—	57,741	—	—	—	—	56,961	—	—	—	—	—	43,886	4,428	21,862	184,878
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,518	107	2,625	50	3,038	763	1,615	5,466	899	4,366	1,981	343	134	7,723	1,239	3,488	20,541
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19,257	—	—	—	—	16,316	—	—	—	—	—	6,075	850	5,241	47,739
Pipeline	—	—	8,073	—	—	—	—	8,598	—	—	—	—	—	8,582	690	1,166	27,109
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	18
Total	—	—	29,965	—	—	—	—	30,380	—	—	—	—	—	22,380	2,787	9,895	95,407
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,703	71	2,774	36	2,968	696	1,497	5,197	868	4,171	2,468	383	109	7,999	623	4,954	21,547
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19,072	—	—	—	—	13,971	—	—	—	—	—	5,309	557	5,528	44,437
Pipeline	—	—	5,922	—	—	—	—	7,413	—	—	—	—	—	8,198	457	1,485	23,475
Natural Gas Processing Plant	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	12
Total	—	—	27,776	—	—	—	—	26,581	—	—	—	—	—	21,506	1,641	11,967	89,471
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	47	0	47	0	104	0	36	140	89	370	147	0	0	606	37	181	1,011
Bulk Terminal	—	—	450	—	—	—	—	408	—	—	—	—	—	159	11	314	1,342
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	93	0	0	145
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	63
Total	—	—	497	—	—	—	—	600	—	—	—	—	—	921	48	495	2,561
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	246	24	270	0	532	72	247	851	241	744	442	179	124	1,730	238	934	4,023
Bulk Terminal	—	—	258	—	—	—	—	505	—	—	—	—	—	198	3	382	1,346
Pipeline	—	—	215	—	—	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—	486	63	282	1,176
Total	—	—	743	—	—	—	—	1,486	—	—	—	—	—	2,414	304	1,598	6,545
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,088	0	1,088	50	1,405	87	239	1,781	255	2,644	2,466	5	100	5,470	326	3,122	11,787
Bulk Terminal	—	—	4,301	—	—	—	—	4,177	—	—	—	—	—	2,107	161	1,734	12,480
Pipeline	—	—	3,060	—	—	—	—	1,873	—	—	—	—	—	3,628	115	706	9,382
Total	—	—	8,449	—	—	—	—	7,831	—	—	—	—	—	11,205	602	5,562	33,649
Kerosene																	
Refinery	371	77	448	0	523	56	246	825	70	1,076	588	9	82	1,825	4	274	3,376
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,704	—	—	—	—	969	—	—	—	—	—	472	21	65	4,231
Pipeline	—	—	177	—	—	—	—	184	—	—	—	—	—	301	0	1	663
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3
Total	—	—	3,329	—	—	—	—	1,978	—	—	—	—	—	2,601	25	340	8,273
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	7,308	285	7,593	60	6,511	1,652	2,702	10,925	1,076	10,152	3,474	943	182	15,827	1,749	4,883	40,977
Bulk Terminal	—	—	47,116	—	—	—	—	17,378	—	—	—	—	—	6,683	664	4,744	76,585
Pipeline	—	—	7,215	—	—	—	—	8,385	—	—	—	—	—	8,761	627	990	25,978
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	61,924	—	—	—	—	36,688	—	—	—	—	—	31,271	3,040	10,617	143,540

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products By PAD District, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La Gulf Coast	No La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mts.	Dist. V West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oils																
Refinery	3,229	99	3,328	49	1,650	236	197	194	4,123	2,859	175	24	7,375	472	5,378	18,685
Bulk Terminal	—	—	20,422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,889	0	1,744	29,593
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	14	15
Total	—	—	23,750	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,265	472	7,136	48,293
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																
Refinery	43	0	43	0	154	0	57	153	690	506	72	0	1,421	0	246	1,921
Total	43	0	43	0	154	0	57	153	690	506	72	0	1,421	0	246	1,921
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																
Refinery	4	0	4	0	27	0	0	196	1,216	234	0	0	1,646	4	384	2,065
Total	4	0	4	0	27	0	0	196	1,216	234	0	0	1,646	4	384	2,065
Special Naphthas																
Refinery	25	56	81	0	138	0	168	11	1,051	80	144	0	1,286	9	273	1,955
Bulk Terminal	—	—	659	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	0	38	994
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	120
Total	—	—	740	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,420	9	311	3,069
Lubricants																
Refinery	1,142	951	2,093	0	683	0	245	25	3,022	981	489	0	4,517	56	597	8,191
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	257	2	724	3,259
Total	—	—	3,319	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,774	58	1,321	11,450
Waxes																
Refinery	14	140	154	0	47	0	41	26	267	140	88	0	521	1	53	817
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	0
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	—	—	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	521	1	53	817
Petroleum Coke																
Refinery	945	0	945	0	567	95	122	4	32	331	152	0	519	153	2,054	4,455
Total	945	0	945	0	567	95	122	4	32	331	152	0	519	153	2,054	4,455
Asphalt and Road Oil																
Refinery	1,669	44	1,713	289	2,931	1,557	865	333	494	1,210	734	198	2,969	999	1,780	13,103
Bulk Terminal	—	—	2,524	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463	71	217	6,144
Total	—	—	4,237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,432	1,070	1,997	19,247
Miscellaneous Products																
Refinery	255	28	283	1	58	13	11	31	304	62	52	0	449	13	192	1,020
Bulk Terminal	—	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	0	43	197
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	197	0	0	223
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	52	3	0	1	0	56	1	0	58
Total	—	—	337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	748	14	235	1,498
Total Stocks, All Oils	—	—	207,390	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	788,398	27,725	175,673	1,467,377

1. Includes 33,879 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
— Not Applicable.

Table 21. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	I	II	III
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	1,666	0	0	0	4,170	0	15,471
Petroleum Products	8,178	280	0	3,270	5,428	2,132	187	82,655	26,710	0	1,744	1,969	0	0	0
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	116	0	0	0	407	0	0	3	0	0	64
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	509	0	0	0	1,354	0	0	596	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	701	2,179	59	0	1,606	4,281	0	0	265	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,841	0	0	1,488	1,707	1,307	24	50,340	11,383	0	845	638	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,045	0	0	557	938	738	0	20,722	5,966	0	491	431	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,796	0	0	931	769	569	24	29,618	5,417	0	354	207	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	10	22	15	0	185	195	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	134	0	0	0	123	0	0	816	101	0	275	79	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	199	0	0	159	31	465	0	8,236	1,769	0	142	3	0	0	0
Kerosene	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	383	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,902	0	0	316	614	286	163	17,145	5,110	0	355	385	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	122	0	151	108	0	0	2,739	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.	18	0	0	26	0	0	0	12	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feedstock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	114	0	36	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	40	0	37	0	0	0	608	228	0	91	0	0	0	29
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	178	0	0	0	193	730	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	45	118	0	204	19	0	0	186	46	0	0	0	0	0	35
Miscellaneous Products ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	8,178	280	0	3,270	5,428	2,132	187	83,054	26,376	0	1,744	1,969	4,170	0	15,535

See footnotes at end of table. Sources See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	I	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	116	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	509	0	0	1,354	0	0	596	340	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	701	2,179	59	1,476	4,281	0	0	265	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	925	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	4,512	0	0	1,285	1,685	1,307	38,161	10,430	0	845	638	0	864	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,373	0	0	463	916	738	15,858	5,568	0	491	431	0	551	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,139	0	0	822	769	569	22,303	4,862	0	354	207	0	313	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	157	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	123	0	359	101	0	275	79	0	28	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	92	0	0	153	31	465	5,736	1,685	0	142	3	0	31	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,496	0	0	278	614	286	13,780	4,667	0	355	385	0	257	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6,100	0	2,602	5,257	2,132	59,765	24,007	0	1,617	1,969	340	1,180	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Table 23. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	399	0	399	0	1,666	0	4,170	0	15,471
Petroleum Products	2,078	280	0	668	171	187	22,890	1,648	7,047	14,195	2,703	127	0	0	64
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,329	0	0	203	22	24	12,179	645	3,677	7,857	953	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	10	22	0	185	0	98	87	38	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	134	0	0	0	0	0	457	0	232	225	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	107	0	0	6	0	0	2,500	268	680	1,552	84	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	10	0	0	0	0	0	130	70	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	406	0	0	38	0	163	3,365	477	550	2,338	443	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	18	0	0	26	0	0	12	0	0	12	31	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	128	75	114	36	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	37	0	0	608	0	493	115	228	91	0	0	29
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	178	0	0	193	0	17	176	730	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	19	19	0	186	0	119	67	46	0	0	0	35
Miscellaneous Products	45	118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2,078	280	0	668	171	187	23,289	1,648	7,446	14,195	4,369	127	4,170	0	15,535

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	4,569	0	4,569	1,666	0	1,666	15,471	2,065	13,406	0	0	0	0	19,641	-19,641
Petroleum Products	85,925	8,458	77,467	36,857	11,017	25,840	6,112	111,109	-104,997	2,132	3,489	-1,357	3,111	64	3,047
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	410	116	294	116	407	-291	0	3	-3	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	1,950	509	1,441	849	1,354	-505	0	936	-936	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,307	0	2,307	4,546	2,939	1,607	2,179	5,887	-3,708	59	265	-206	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	29	-29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	925	0	925	0	925	-925	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	51,828	5,841	45,987	17,862	4,526	13,336	1,707	62,568	-60,861	1,307	1,502	-195	1,733	0	1,733
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	21,279	3,045	18,234	9,442	2,233	7,209	938	27,179	-26,241	738	982	-244	1,042	0	1,042
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	30,549	2,796	27,753	8,420	2,293	6,127	769	35,389	-34,620	569	520	49	691	0	691
Finished Aviation Gasoline	195	0	195	195	47	148	22	380	-358	15	0	15	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	816	134	682	314	123	191	123	1,192	-1,069	0	107	-107	303	0	303
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,395	199	8,196	1,971	655	1,316	31	10,147	-10,116	465	34	431	173	0	173
Kerosene	383	10	373	10	0	0	0	383	-383	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,461	1,902	15,559	7,397	1,379	6,018	614	22,610	-21,996	286	642	-356	775	0	775
Residual Fuel Oil	2,890	122	2,768	36	259	-223	230	2,775	-2,545	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.															
Feedstock Use	38	18	20	49	26	23	0	43	-43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	203	0	203	114	0	114	0	353	-353	0	0	0	36	0	36
Lubricants	645	40	605	228	37	191	69	927	-858	0	0	0	91	29	62
Waxes	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	371	0	371	730	178	552	0	923	-923	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	390	163	227	91	223	-132	172	232	-60	0	0	0	0	35	-35
Total All Products	90,494	8,458	82,036	38,523	11,017	27,506	21,583	113,174	-91,591	2,132	3,489	-1,357	3,111	19,705	-16,594

Sources. See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Source See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria ..	1,397	0	0	1,397
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia ..	0	0	523	523
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC ..	1,397	0	523	1,921
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	0	0
Gabon ..	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	292	53	3	348
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	(8)	0	0	(8)
Venezuela ..	1,197	103	3,924	5,224
Subtotal Other OPEC ..	1,489	156	3,927	5,572
Other				
Angola	267	332	0	600
Australia	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	823	0	528	1,352
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	636	462	0	1,098
Brunei ..	0	0	0	0
Canada	436	93	122	652
Congo	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France ..	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia ..	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	341	0	430	771
Netherlands ..	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles ..	0	0	3,371	3,371
Norway ..	0	110	0	110
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China ..	0	0	0	0
Peru	219	262	0	481
Puerto Rico ..	0	0	0	0
Romania ..	193	193	0	386
Spain	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad ..	0	0	252	252
Tunisia ..	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom ..	243	245	239	728
Virgin Islands ..	591	1,623	932	3,138
Yugoslavia ..	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere ..	0	0	293	293
Other Eastern Hemisphere ..	840	221	83	1,145
Subtotal Other	4,579	3,544	6,251	14,374
Total Imports	7,466	3,699	10,702	21,867

(8) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 25. Production of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky	Minn., Wisc., Daks	Okla., Kans., Mo	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Rocky Mt.		PAD Dist. V West Coast
Residual Fuel Oil	2,826	64	2,890	60	1,283	183	325	1,851	611	5,151	3,074	276	44	9,156	324	7,665	21,886
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	705	41	746	0	104	0	124	228	70	211	175	84	11	551	32	1,247	2,804
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,008	1	2,009	2	293	0	111	406	466	963	540	116	0	2,085	141	2,580	7,221
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	113	22	135	58	886	183	90	1,217	75	3,977	2,359	76	33	6,520	151	3,838	11,861

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil — 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	352	40	392	47	155	0	58	260	41	180	64	7	8	300	117	1,125	2,194
Bulk Terminal	—	—	4,757	—	—	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	150	4,996
Total	—	—	5,149	—	—	—	—	346	—	—	—	—	—	303	117	1,275	7,190
Residual Fuel Oil — 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	2,257	2	2,259	0	478	0	83	561	105	1,069	1,191	68	0	2,433	107	1,725	7,085
Bulk Terminal	—	—	6,794	—	—	—	—	700	—	—	—	—	—	3,119	0	371	10,984
Total	—	—	9,053	—	—	—	—	1,261	—	—	—	—	—	5,552	107	2,096	18,069
Residual Fuel Oil — Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	620	57	677	2	1,017	236	56	1,311	48	2,874	1,604	100	16	4,642	248	2,528	9,406
Bulk Terminal	—	—	8,871	—	—	—	—	752	—	—	—	—	—	2,767	0	1,223	13,613
Total	—	—	9,548	—	—	—	—	2,063	—	—	—	—	—	7,409	248	3,751	23,019

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
— Not Applicable

Table 27. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, By Sulfur Content, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	Cent At	Low At	II	I	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	122	0	151	108	0	2,739	188	990	1,561	36	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	46	0	0	815	0	201	614	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	122	0	105	108	0	1,924	188	789	947	36	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
Arab OPEC				
Algeria	1,397	0	0	1,397
Iraq	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	523	523
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,397	0	523	1,921
Other OPEC				
Ecuador	0	0	0	0
Gabon	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	292	53	3	348
Iran	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	(9)	0	0	(9)
Venezuela	1,197	103	3,924	5,224
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,489	156	3,927	5,572
Other				
Angola	267	332	0	600
Australia	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	823	0	528	1,352
Bolivia	0	0	0	0
Brazil	636	462	0	1,098
Brunei	0	0	0	0
Canada	436	93	122	652
Congo	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0
Mexico	341	0	430	771
Netherlands	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	3,371	3,371
Norway	0	110	0	110
Oman	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0
Peru	219	262	0	481
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0
Romania	193	193	0	386
Spain	0	0	0	0
Syria	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	252	252
Tunisia	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	243	245	239	728
Virgin Islands	581	1,623	932	3,136
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	293	293
Other Eastern Hemisphere	840	221	83	1,145
Subtotal Other	4,579	3,544	6,251	14,374
Total Imports	7,466	3,699	10,702	21,867

(9) Less than 500 barrels.

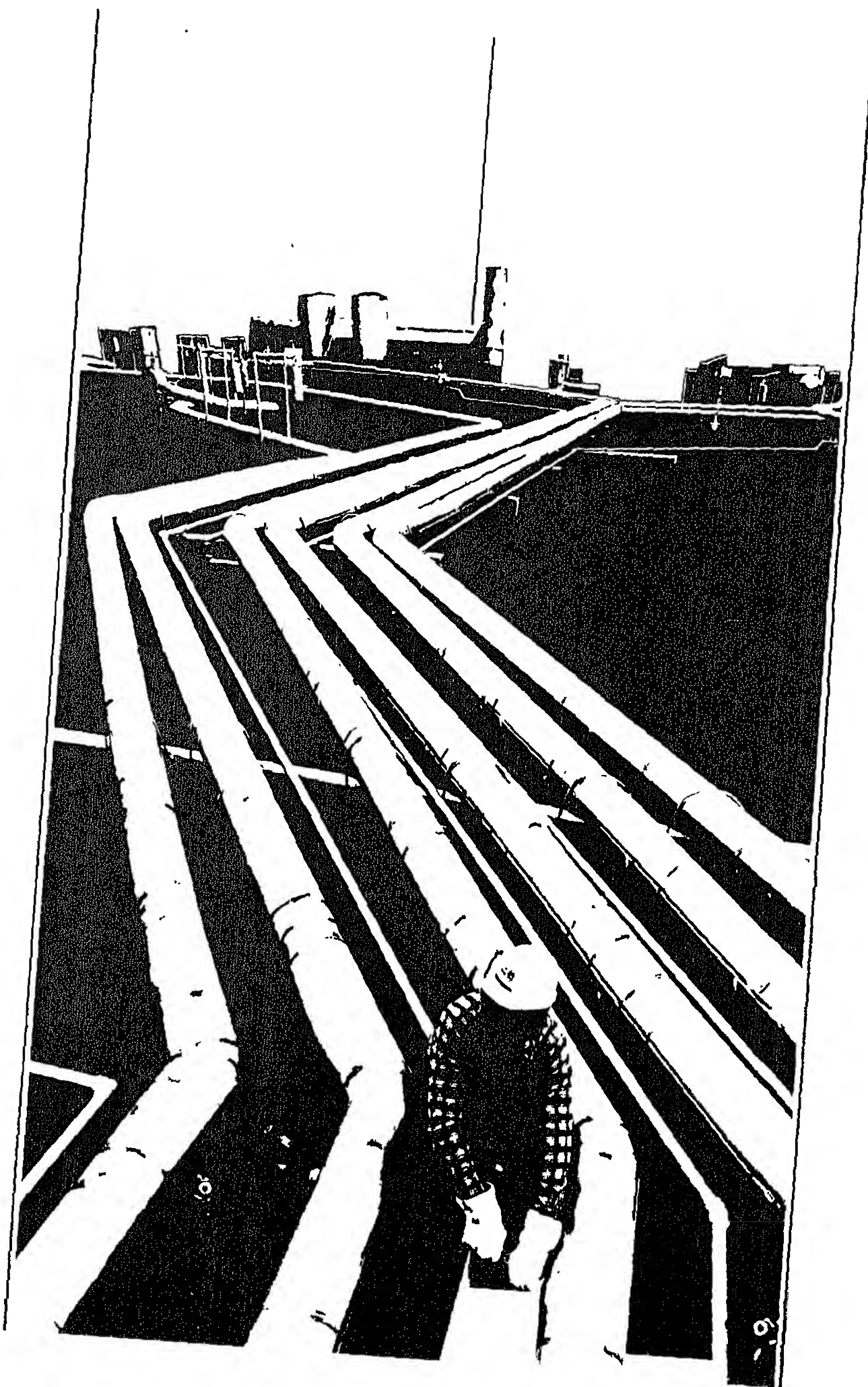
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

**Table 29. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, August 1983
(Thousand Barrels)**

State	Residual Fuel Oil			
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	Total
PAD District I	5,906	3,425	8,844	18,175
Connecticut	544	438	0	983
Delaware	0	0	192	192
Florida	0	1,276	1,009	2,285
Georgia	0	0	215	215
Maine	0	0	866	866
Maryland	0	0	410	410
Massachusetts	243	0	1,637	1,880
New Hampshire	0	0	207	207
New Jersey	351	543	1,447	2,341
New York	4,463	518	1,304	6,285
North Carolina	0	0	128	128
Pennsylvania	295	547	728	1,570
Rhode Island	0	103	0	103
South Carolina	0	0	208	208
Vermont	9	0	0	9
Virginia	0	0	493	493
PAD District II	402	0	24	427
Illinois	79	0	0	79
Michigan	203	0	0	203
Minnesota	0	0	19	19
Missouri	33	0	0	33
North Dakota	0	0	5	5
Ohio	87	0	0	87
PAD District III	1,157	0	1,353	2,509
Louisiana	518	0	29	548
Texas	639	0	1,323	1,962
PAD District IV	0	0	7	7
Montana	0	0	7	7
PAD District V	1	274	475	750
California	1	0	388	389
Hawaii	1	274	87	361
All PAD Districts	7,466	3,699	10,702	21,867

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. *Alcohol* includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline, Finished. All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations: downstream limitations, environmental constraints, types and grades of inputs, planned and unplanned downtime, and types and grades of products.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Bi-metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g., platinum, rhodium).

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10} . It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

Other Butanes. All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane-propane mixtures. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8 , recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g., distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil) and unfinished oils (e.g., naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oil) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane

gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g., platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite coal which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gas is also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuel.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 420 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM

Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under wide variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specifications D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound (C₂H₆) extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any products containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄) recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. *Imported crude oil burned as fuel* includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D-3899: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turbo-prop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. *Lubricants* includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include Bright Stock, Neutral, and Other.

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, specialty oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline, Finished. A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122 degrees to 158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365 degrees to 374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. *Motor gasoline* includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Motor Gasoline, Total. Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished

motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C₅H₁₂, obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are *Naphtha-less than 400 degrees F. end-point* and *Other oils-over 400 degrees F. end-point*.

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is five barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This *green* coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. *Primary Stocks* excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous paraffinic compound, C₃H₈, which includes all products covered by NGPA Specification for commercial and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C₃H₆, recovered from refinery or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operation which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Includes imported crude oil to be burned as a fuel.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in

six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. *Special naphthas* includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc., are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feed-stock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique, with its relatively low temperatures, prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary

distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D-1321)-60 maximum.
Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Sec-

onds (SUS) (D-88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D-721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other + 20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D-88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D-721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines petroleum refining districts which make up the PAD districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana—Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

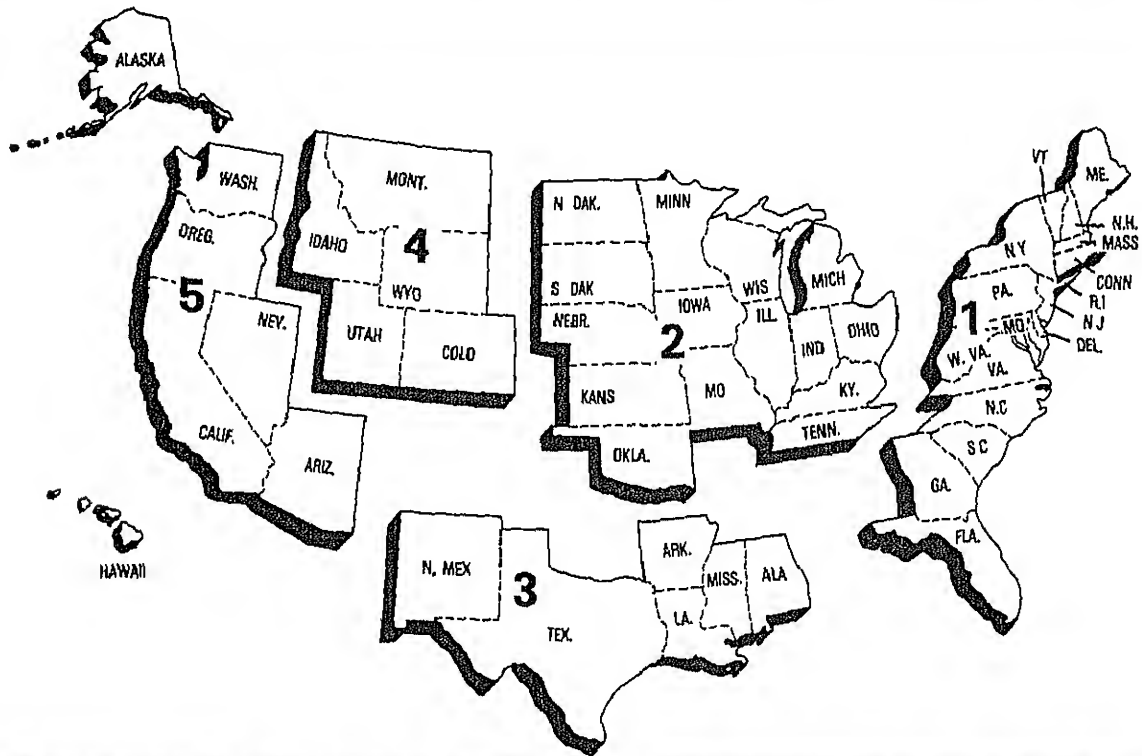
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

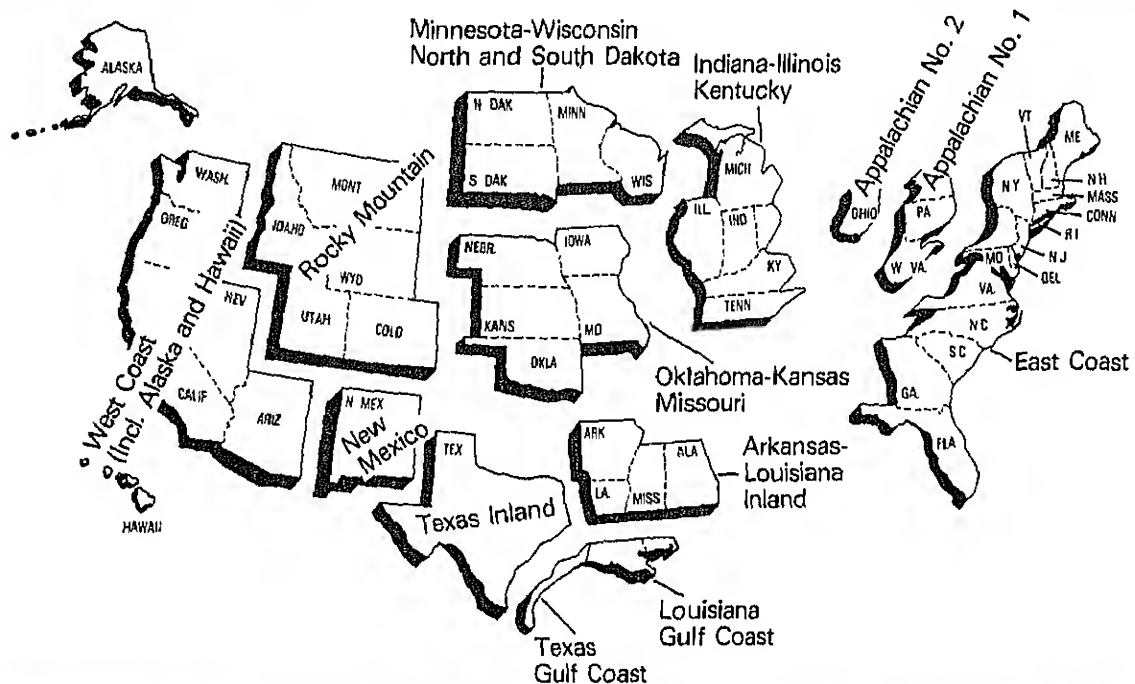
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

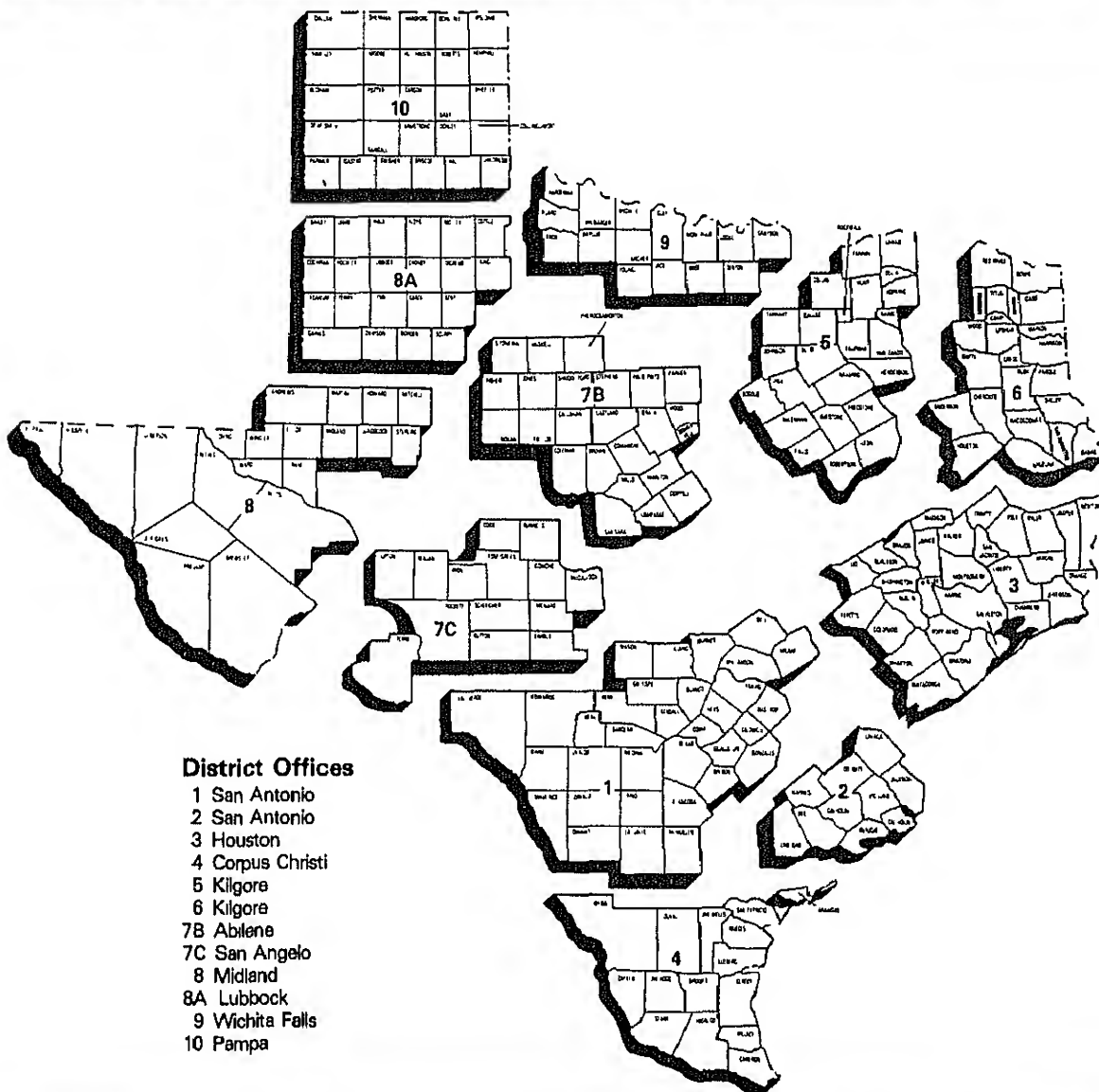
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



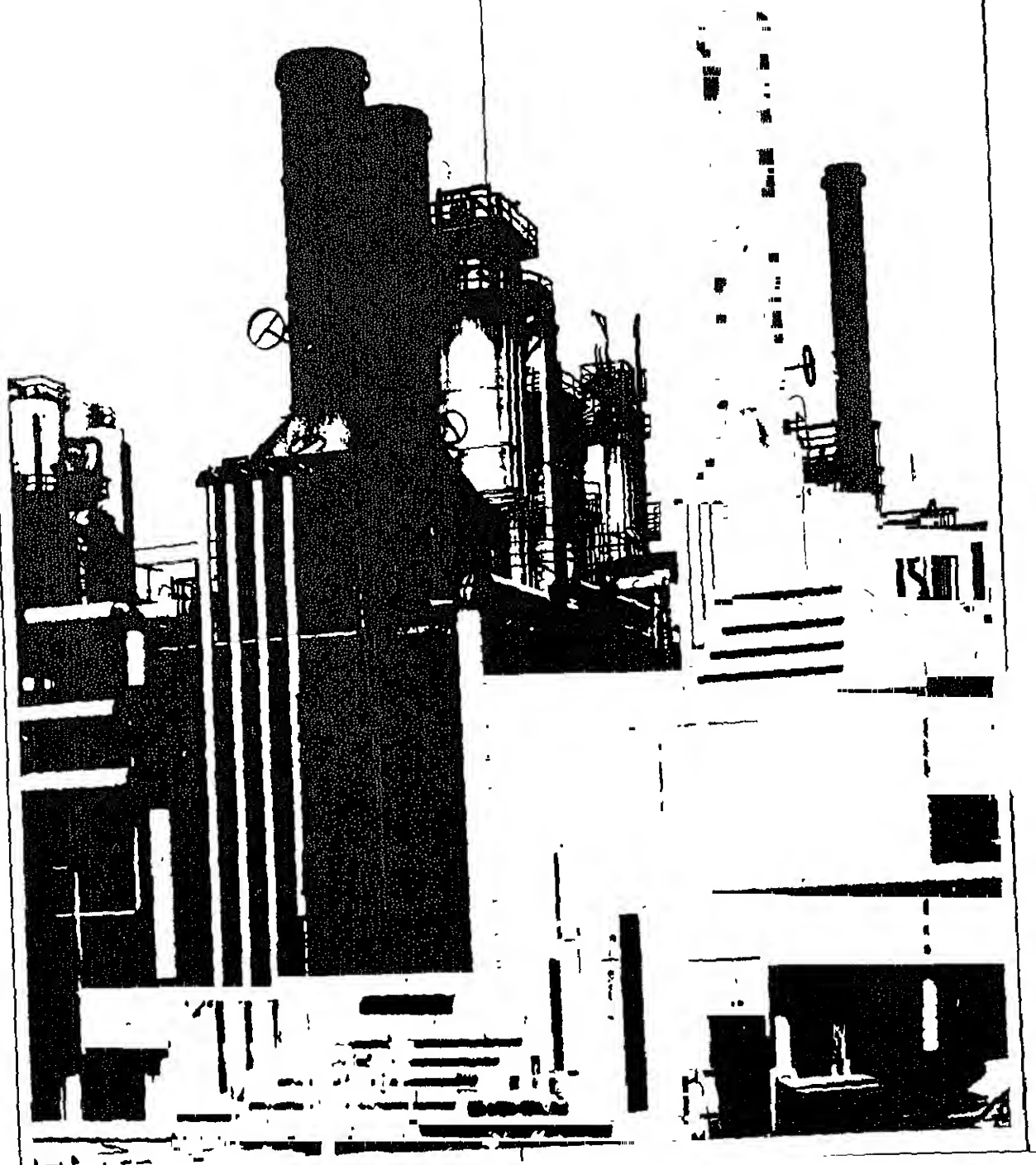
Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



Explanatory Notes



Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The primary focus of the consolidation has been to revise the weekly and monthly survey reporting forms to assure consistency in form layout, preparation instructions, and definitions. As a result, a new set of survey forms were implemented in January 1983. The following are the new form numbers and their corresponding predecessor forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	—
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-60	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-60
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	FEA-P133-M-0
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-64
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect basic refinery operations and product stock data for major products on a weekly basis. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*

(PSM). A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810-813, 815-817 and ERA-60 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery operations data, refinery, bulk terminal and pipeline stocks data, crude oil and petroleum product imports data and movements of petroleum products and crude oil between PAD Districts data. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the PSM. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained in magnetic tape form from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the PSM. A description of the Census data follows in Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 in response to the Iranian oil crisis. Initially, the published data were taken from the American Petroleum Institute (API) *Weekly Statistical Bulletin*. However, in January 1980 the EIA began to publish weekly statistics from its own surveys, with the exception of imports statistics which the EIA did not begin collecting until June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, a company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico reports each shipment. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and

its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending. The selected sample size is 215.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have either a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The selected sample size is 93.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe, which consists of all companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe, which includes all shippers of unfinished oils and petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Four companies report.

Sampling Method

The cut-off method is the sampling procedure used for all weekly surveys except the EIA-802, which uses the monthly universe in its entirety. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sampling, beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers 90 percent of the total for the previous time period for each product published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period closes each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms and terminal operations companies must file by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 95 and 98 percent.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems

were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 313 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline, regardless of ownership of the material. Approximately 328 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-815: All licensed importers and importers of record shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Import data from the ERA-60 and EIA-815 are integrated into the import statistics reported in the PSM.

EIA-816: All operators of facilities designed to extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas stream (natural gas processing plants) or to separate a hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e., propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators). Approximately 990 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are about 50 respondents.

ERA-60: All licensed importers and importers of record importing crude oil and petroleum products into the

United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 1,100 firms as of July 31, 1982. However, only a selected 250 importers must report each month regardless of import activity. All others must report only for a month in which they actually had imports. The respondent universe for this survey is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *LP Gas Almanac* for information on facilities or companies going into operation or closing down. These are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Periodically an extensive survey study is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-815 and ERA-60 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for nonresponding companies that submitted reports the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by submission of actual data. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-815 and 817, and ERA-60 are not imputed.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rates of the EIA-810 through EIA-813 respondents is over 90 per-

cent. The response rate for the EIA-816 is over 85 percent and for the EIA-817 it is 98 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Names of companies that fail to file for 2 consecutive months are forwarded for further noncompliance action.

In July 1982, the ERA-60 survey had a response rate of 98 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 1,100 firms at that time (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard follow-up of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. In addition, response is cross-checked with response on the Petroleum Licensing Decrementation System (PLDS), a listing of each month's importers. The response rate is generally 98 to 99 percent by the time the data are first published.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data provide the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA. Export statistics and import data from the Census tapes on liquefied petroleum gases, bonded ships bunkers and military offshore use are published in the PSM.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and non-government imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. Shipments from anywhere to U.S. possessions and shipments from U.S. possessions to the United States. (U.S. possessions include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.)
3. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Imported petroleum is reported as *Imports for Consumption*. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and non-government exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. All shipments from U.S. possessions, regardless of whether the shipments are sent to the United States, to other U.S. possessions, or to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Exporters are required to file Shipper's Export Declarations with Customs officials. The only exceptions are those exporters who have been authorized to submit data directly to the Bureau of Census on magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. It should also be noted that refineries do not export production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, *Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico*, and Form EIA-815, *Shipments of Refined Products (Including Unfinished Oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States*. In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases

(LPG), where the Census data show a much higher level of imports than EIA data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that import only LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha- and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and a reduction in the amount of petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawals or additions. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of ten State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports

from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The ten States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by a State agency, a trade association, or an individual field operator.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries. Crude oil losses at refineries are reported on Form EIA-810, *Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus re-

finery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) data were misreported or reported late, (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-803, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-801, *Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*, and Form EIA-802, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Notes 1.1-1.3.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from January through December or from July through June for the most recent 3-year period. This summary takes the form of an *average range* that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The

average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated semiannually (on April 1 and October 1), by basing the *average ranges* on a more recent time period. Each 3-year data series is adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive. The series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels. The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors are very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products are derived using monthly data from 1974-1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors are based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974 and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3-year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the *average range* is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-817 and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the *Summary Statistics* section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and Isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for Alaska, Lower 48 States, and Total U.S. are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.

- Line (5): SPR Imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.

- Line (12): Total Other Sources equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude losses in Table 2.

- Line (14): Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) Production equals field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (15): NGPL Imports equals the sum of the im-

ports of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate Imports in Table 2

- Line (16): *NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.

- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).

- Line (18): Unfinished oils and gasoline blending components *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

- Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

- Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

- Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

- Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

- Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

- Line (28): *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

- Line (30): *Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

- Lines (31) through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of natural gasoline and Isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

- Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

- The sum of lines (38) and (39), *stocks of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-813.

- Line (43): *stocks of Refined Products*, equals the sum of LPG and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.



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Order No. _____

Total charges \$ _____

Credit
Card No.

Expiration Date
Month/Year

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NAME - FIRST, LAST

COMPANY NAME OR ADDITIONAL ADDRESS LINE

STREET ADDRESS

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STATE ZIP CODE

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PRINT OR TYPE TITLES OF ITEMS YOU WISH TO RECEIVE ON A SUBSCRIPTION BASIS:

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
QUANTITY	CHARGES
.....	ENCLOSED
.....	TO BE MAILED
.....	SUBSCRIPTIONS
.....	POSTAGE
.....	FOREIGN HANDLING
.....	MMOB
.....	OPNR
.....	UPNS
.....	DISCOUNT
.....	REFUND

